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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1873. NO. 136.

FIRST EDITION.

SENATORS ON TRIAL.

Wilson and Harlan Again Before the Investigating Committee.

Further About Durant's Checks for Election Expenses.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—The Senate Credit Mobilier Committee held a secret session this morning and adjourned till half-past nine o'clock this afternoon, when Senator Harlan will be recalled.

In the afternoon Vice President elect Wilson was recalled and his attention directed to a dispatch sent to the New York *Times*, 16th September last, contradicting by his authority, the statement that he held Credit Mobilier stock.

Senator Stockton asked witness if he had authorized the contradiction. Witness replied, he had a conversation with Gen. Boynton, and did authorize the contradiction. The dispatch was the substance of a conversation he had with Gen. Boynton. Witness would take the word of Gen. Boynton. He is a man of character and is trustworthy.

Senator Patterson was recalled, and testified that his conversation with Ames in relation to taking stock might have been earlier than 1867; it probably occurred during the session of 1866; could not remember. The money was paid for stock by witness. The receipt produced by Ames and signed by witness called for 200 shares, whereas in point of fact he received three hundred shares. Put them in the hands of a broker to sell.

General B. V. Boynton was sworn.—The attention of witness was called to the dispatch of September 16th, in relation to Senator Wilson. He testified that he sent the dispatch to the *Times*, while serving that paper to accommodate the special correspondent, who was out of town. The dispatch was authorized by Senator Wilson. It was written by witness but not submitted to Senator Wilson before being sent. Wilson stated nothing about his wife having an interest in the Credit Mobilier.

Senator Harlan was recalled and made a lengthy statement, to the effect that Dr. Durant's contribution towards the expenses of the Iowa election was voluntary on his part, not the result of any intimation from witness, or from any one at the instance of witness; was not made in consideration of any service performed, or to be performed, personally or officially by witness for him or any other person or company; that there was no such understanding expressed or implied. He did not think Dr. Durant offered it to influence his official action. He believed Dr. Durant proffered the contribution solely out of personal regard for witness as a friend, from a conscientious belief on his part that it would be best for the State, where he (Durant) had large property interests, and for the nation, that witness should be returned to the Senate. This contribution was received in good faith for the purpose named, by the donor, and he believed was applied in the same way as a contribution from any other personal friend. Its reception and use had no reference whatever to the donor's connection with the public or private enterprises. It was received and applied with the same motive which had led the witness, at the suggestion of friends on various occasions, to collect and apply what would amount in the aggregate to large sums, for the benefit of other candidates for office, State and National, just as he aided, less than a year since, to the collection of considerable sums to be forwarded to North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska, for defraying the expenses of the election of members of the Legislature, which would be required to elect United States senators desiring to secure re-election. Certain interested United States Senators being the small part of the motive influencing donations. As to the dates of drafts, although the witness was unable to give definite information, it is his belief that they were received after the date of the Iowa October election; they were not both received at the same time; they probably bear different dates; neither of them was cashed immediately after receipt. One of them was probably deposited and checked out afterwards. The cashing of one of them was probably deferred until late in the autumn, possibly in the winter. One of the checks was possibly cashed in the autumn or winter following the October election of 1865. As to whom these funds were sent for use, witness had no desire to make a complete exhibit. The funds passed in fact, or by anticipation, from time to time into the hands of friends, and were applied by them either to embarrass or promote the wrongful action or to pay current demands, for which no account was ever rendered. The amounts handled by Ames for expenses would exceed the amounts of both checks. Since yesterday the witness, at the wish of the committee, has refreshed with personal friends in regard to persons to whom these funds were entrusted, and who were to receive them, with a view to refresh his memory. The funds were sent to Mr. S. Noble, of Iowa, as before stated. Funds were entrusted to Mr. Gower, of Iowa, late United States Attorney for the District of Iowa. Something else was handed to Col. Peter Melendy, now of this city, also to Col. T. H. Stanton, of the United States navy, for reimbursement of expenditures made by them. Three hundred dollars were sent to T. S. Woolson, member of the State Senate at Mount Pleasant, the place of residence of witness, with instructions to use as much as necessary to pay the bills and carriage hire for services of messengers during the contest, over two hundred dollars of which, however, he afterwards retained, stating that he needed but little. Witness has an impression that part of these funds went into possession of Hon. Jesse Sells, through hands of other parties, without Sells knowing the source from which it came, but has not yet been able to trace it. There were other sums whose bills were paid, who disbursed funds to defray expenses, whom witness was unable to remember. The witness was then taxed to his utmost capacity with the business of the Interior Department, and was unable to give much thought to what was then seemed to be a small matter, believing that if not elected he could regain it in case of success.

To further reply to the question, propounded by the committee through Mr. Stockton, "Your purpose was this money subscribed? what did they do with the money in the election of Senators in Iowa?" the witness said: "I will explain that my knowledge on the subject was chiefly derived from friends, until a year since, as to the general way in which the money was applied."

Mr. Harlan's statement set forth that by the manner in which Senatorial elections are carried on, the contest being first on candidates for the Legislature, a large expense is involved, especially in traveling through the State. It details at length how the friends of candidates are put to expense in attending at the capital about the time of the election by the Legislature. It was to meet this expense that Durant's checks were applied. The difficulty of tracing the application of the funds under such circumstances, he said, was plain.

Mr. Harlan proceeded as follows: I desire to aid the committee to the extent of my ability in the performance of their duty by disclosing fully all I know about each subject of legitimate inquiry, but as some of the questions propounded during the latter part of my examination yesterday seemed to be simply for the purpose of inquiry into my conduct in relation to matters which appear to my mind as outside what I had supposed to be the legitimate purview of the original inquiry, leading to the vindication of my conduct in another official position. As stated by members of this committee, propounding some of these questions, I think I ought not to be interrogated further as to these points until I have opportunity to know what my supposed offenses are, then I can offer rebutting testimony to the entire satisfaction of every Senator and every fair minded citizen of the country.

Senator Harlan was asked: Were you ever threatened in any way by a presentation of checks? Answer—I do not think anything of that kind ever occurred.

General B. V. Boynton, a correspondent of the press, was called and asked whether he had any personal knowledge as to whether the checks, or stubs, or copies of them, were shown to Mr. Harlan to influence his action. Witness replied that he submitted a statement, but had no absolute personal knowledge of the presentation of these checks or stubs to Senator Harlan. He was further asked whether he knew of any person who knew whether they were presented. He replied he knew of nobody of his absolute personal knowledge.

Adjourned.

GEN. DODGE WAITED FOR.

The Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee was not in session to-day. The committee do not expect to examine any more witnesses, with the exception of Gen. Dodge, whose arrival is still awaited, and it is not known when he will come.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

Formidable Demonstration at Youngstown, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, February 15, 1873.

A procession of about twenty-five hundred miners marched through the streets to-day, with several bands of music and a number of flags and banners, after which speeches were made in the Diamond by Jno. B. Lewis, President of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and a number of others. The crowd was addressed to-night by R. F. Trevellick, of Detroit, President of the National Labor Union, who was prevented from addressing the meeting to-day by the detention of trains. The object of the demonstration was to remonstrate against the introduction of colored miners and to induce the rolling mill puddlers and other labor unions to participate in the strike. The saboons were all closed by order of the Mayor, and everything passed off quietly.

CRIMES.

Infanticide at Xenia, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

XENIA, O., February 16, 1873.

A girl fourteen years of age, named Harriet Duncan; was delivered of a child at full term a few days since, and her mother, to hide the daughter's shame, strangled the child to death, and then hid the body under the house where it was found by Deputy Sheriff Gray, of this city. The mother has been arrested and lodged in jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Murderous Encounter at Batesville, Miss.

MEMPHIS, February 15.—A *Avalanche* special from Sardis, Miss., says: Mr. William Bagies, a farmer living near Batesville was attacked yesterday by a party of negroes, one of them shooting him in the back dangerously wounding him, and after he fell to the ground he raised himself on his elbows and shot the scoundrel who had fired upon him with one barrel of his shot gun and then fired upon another of his assailants, killing both instantly.

Fatal Cutting Affray in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 16.—A negro named Harvey Johnson, while riding out Third street this afternoon, was accosted by another negro, named Archie Johnson, who asked Harvey to let him ride. The latter refused, when the other jumped, seized him, and pulling him from his horse cut him across the abdomen with a knife, inflicting a fearful wound, which the physicians say will prove fatal. Archie fled, and has not yet been arrested.

Desperadoes Killed in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, February 16.—The Kansas City *Journal* of yesterday has advices from the western border of Kansas to the effect that a party of roughs entered the town of Sargeant, on the Santa Fe road, and Santa Fe Railroad, amused themselves by shooting into the peoples' window, and otherwise disturbing the peace. The next day they attacked a saloon keeper named Christopher Gibson, who shot and killed two of them, Wright and McClellan, and wounded another, called Jack. The remainder of the party then left and went to Dodge City, where they are understood to have run the town. On Sunday night the citizens formed a vigilance committee and killed two of them, one named Charles Hill and the other known as Antelope.

Mardi Gras at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 15.—Lew Lenbrie, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the carnival festivities, has received notification from clubs in all the surrounding towns east of the Mississippi, and as far west as Fort Smith, of their intention to participate in the carnival here. Rooms at the leading hotels are being eagerly sought for by parties from a distance.

HARRISBURG.

Failure of the Bill to Abolish the Jury System—Why it Failed—Exemption of Real Estate from Taxation—The Question Discussed in Both Houses—General Bill Passed by the Senate Repealing All Special Laws on the Subject—Local House Bills Passed by the Senate—South Side Omnibus Bill Amended by Striking Out the Monopoly Clause—West Virginia Improvement Company—State Commission to Select School Text Books.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 14, 1873.

After three days of enforced idleness, both Houses came together last night with a conviction that they must make up for lost time. The House took up the private calendar, and sat until after midnight; but much of its time was wasted in discussions and wrangles over a divorce bill and a bill to exempt the Odd Fellow's Hall from taxation, and the calendar was hardly half finished when midnight came.

Your members struggled hard to get through a bill to abolish the present system of selecting jurors in Allegheny county, but members jumped up all over the House in such numbers to move to add *their* counties to the bill, that it was found necessary to either abandon it or make it a general bill, and the alternative of losing the bill as it stood, was adopted. The eagerness shown to include other counties in the repeal proves that the whole system is vicious, and should be changed at once.

This system, it will be understood, provides for the election of two Jury Commissioners in each county, each voting for but one and the two highest being elected, and the Commissioners so chosen select all jurors. The theory is that each political party can thus elect one Commissioner, and so secure an impartial selection of jurors. It is one of the silly outgrowths of Buckalew's insane idea of "Minority Representation," and proceeds upon the false and ridiculous assumption that the minority is entitled to as much power as the majority. Practically, it gives that result. The 15,000 Democrats in Allegheny county have as much representation in our jury boxes as the 25,000 Republicans, if not more; and until our people can learn fully the idiocy that majorities are entitled to rule and not minorities, this *disparity* will continue.

The worst feature of it, however, in Allegheny county is not the Democratic influence of it, but the low grade of jurors which it produces. The system being all wrong, the results of it cannot be otherwise. We must get back and away from this style of "progress" altogether.

The reason given for the original enactment of the law was the persistent refusal of the County Commissioners in Democratic counties, under the old system, to put the names of Republicans into the jury wheel. In those counties the jury lists are, in every instance, all no Republican, plaintiff or defendant, had any chance with them, if partisan influences could be brought to bear. To cure this evil, it was enacted that the voters of each county should elect two Jury Commissioners, each voter voting for but one, the two highest being chosen, and these should select all jurors. The intention was good, but the resulting act did not keep pace with it, and we have, in the consequences, another illustration of the folly of attempting to do a right thing in a wrong way.

Bad, however, as the system is, and urgent as the members from Republican counties are for its repeal, the Republicans in the minority encounter every out against it, except to the last plan; whilst the Democratic representatives seize every opportunity offered by any Republican country trying to get rid of it, by any motion to incorporate their counties in the repeal. The Republican representatives hesitate to leave their friends in the minority counties thus helpless, and hence a wheeler Allegheny or any other Republican county tries to effect a change they find they can accomplish it only at the expense of their friends elsewhere.

It is plain to me, however, that some change must soon be brought about, either specially for Allegheny county, or generally for the State. The false economy of the Democratic Democrats in Allegheny county are entitled to as much power as any twenty-five Republicans in it, must be abandoned. Some other way must be devised. What that way is I am not prepared to say; but human ingenuity is not yet exhausted, and where there is a will there is always a way.

The discussion in the House over the bill to exempt the Odd Fellows Hall in the borough of Gratz, Dauphin county, from taxation, was conclusive of the temper of that body on the subject. A motion was made to make the bill a general one, that is, to include *all* Odd Fellows Halls in the State, and a motion then followed to include all Masonic Halls. The amendment to the amendment prevailed by a rising vote, 44 to 35; and the amendment as amended was lost, the vote standing 50 yeas to 28; and then the bill was voted down, yeas 27, nays 53. The House thus emphatically declared its hostility to the practice of exempting property from taxation. Quite a number of similar bills had passed the House, previously; but they have all been negatived in the Senate, and evidently the House has concluded that it is time to call a halt. It is said that in Philadelphia alone over $50,000,000 of real estate is now exempt from taxation; and every other county can add a proportional quota.

Singularly enough, the same question came up the same evening in the Senate, when McClure calling up a general bill repealing all laws exempting real estate from taxation. The Finance Committee of that body, astonished at the almost numberless applications for exemption, and satisfied that the whole business was wrong, framed a bill, a copy of which I sent you, repealing all laws, special or general, on this subject, except the acts of 1838 and 1839 now on the statute-book, and extending the exemptions enumerated in those acts to State and purely charitable institutions. The bill passed last night to third reading, and came up in order this morning. Some fear was expressed that the repeal was too sweeping, and would result in reducing the taxes on real estate, abolished in 1805, and would also expose burial lots in grave yards and cemeteries for sale for taxes; but amendments were framed and added to the bill to obviate these objections, and then the bill passed unanimously. I enclose a copy of the amended bill, and judging from the vote in the House last night, there is a very strong probability of its passage there also. If so, another fruitful source of special legislation will be removed.

Mr. Rutan to-day called up the House bill to authorize the Governor to appoint as many Notaries Public as he thinks proper, and after putting on a proviso taxing every application $25 for his commission, the bill went over on second reading. It will probably pass next week.

Among the bills passed last night, in Senate, where about fifty local bills were passed, were the following: Relating to collection of taxes in Killbuck township; relating to the sinking fund of Allegheny county; to incorporate the Allegheny Homestead and Life Insurance Company; to incorporate the Standard Nut Company; to amend the charter of the Mt. Oliver Inclined Plane Company; incorporating the South Side Omnibus Company; relating to the office of County Surveyor in Allegheny county; to regulate the salaries of criers and tip-staves in Allegheny county; a further supplement to the act regulating to the fees of officers in Allegheny county; and one to equalize the time of payment of such officers. These were all House bills, and have now finally passed both Houses. The South Side Omnibus Company bill was amended so as to strike out the part giving the company a monopoly of omnibus running, and the Criers and Tip-staves' bill was amended so as to authorize the Judges of the Courts to fix their salary, at a sum not exceeding $1,000 each.

An act to incorporate the West Virginia Improvement Company was called up and passed by Mr. McClure. It covers very general and wide powers, and allows the company to operate in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and elsewhere." Mr. Waddell suggested to strike out Pennsylvania, West Virginia and elsewhere," and insert "anywhere," and there was a manifest dislike at the free-and-easy character of the bill; but the high-tariff entertained for Mr. Wallace induced Senators to let the bill go through.

Mr. Wallace's bill to establish a trial by a commission of experts of the sanity of all persons charged with homicide and who plead that they were insane when the homicide was committed, and to give their finding to the jury as "persuasive" evidence, came up to-day and gave rise to a long and interesting debate. The lawyers of the Senate all conceded that our present plan of giving that plea to the jury to decide is a farce and a reproach to our jurisprudence, but were afraid that it would conflict with the bill of rights, which gives to all accused persons the right to confront in person the witnesses brought against them. The debate will be resumed next week, and the bill will probably pass.

Mr. Graham read in place to-day a bill to create a State Commission to select text books for schools, which originated with the Directors of the First ward, Allegheny. The reading of their memorial which accompanied the bill, attracted general attention. SPECIAL.

MANSFIELD, O.

Constitutional Convention Aspirants—New Paper Projected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, February 16, 1873.

Col. B. Burns and Hon. S. S. Bloom are the Democratic aspirants in this (Richland) county for Constitutional Convention honors. It is thought by many that if Col. Burns is put in nomination the Republicans will not name a candidate.

A project is on foot to establish a new paper in this city, to be under the editorial management of Gen. Brinkerhoff and ex-Judge Joel Myers. The names would indicate the politics of the proposed paper to be Liberal Republican and Democratic, if such a combination is possible.

Small-Pox at New Castle, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, February 15, 1873.

New Castle, Morgan county, Ohio, a place of about one hundred inhabitants, has thirty cases of small-pox, several having proved fatal.

OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

The Congressional Committee Wait Upon the President and Vice President Elect.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—This morning between eleven and twelve o'clock the Joint Committee of Congress called on President Grant and read to him the following letter:

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1873.

SIR: We have been appointed a committee by the Senate and House of Representatives to notify you that on Wednesday, 12th inst., the Vice President acting as President of the Senate, in the presence of both Houses opened and counted the votes of Electors of the United States for President and Vice President of the United States. By count it it was ascertained and declared that you were duly elected President for the term of four years, from and after the fourth day of March next. In performing this duty we take occasion to tender you our hearty congratulations for the eminent civil and military services you have had the good fortune to render to the United States, to express our confident hope that your administration, during the term for which you are now elected, will promote the peace, honor and prosperity of all the people of the United States, without respect to section or party division. [signed.]

JOHN SHERMAN,
on behalf of the Senate.
H. L. DAWES,
JAMES B. BECK,
on behalf of the House of Representatives.

The President thanked the committee for their attention, and said he accepted the office, and would endeavor in the future, as in the past, to discharge the duties entrusted to him by the people to the best of his ability.

The committee, after a few words of congratulatory conversation, next called on Hon. Henry Wilson, and read to him a letter similar in part to that addressed to the President, informing him of his election as Vice President, concluding as follows: "We take this occasion, while performing this official duty, to congratulate you on the high honor conferred upon you by the people. You have long been honorably identified with the legislative branch of the government, during a period of unexampled difficulty. We are sure we state the universal feeling of the respective Houses to which we belong when we assure you of their sincere regard and hearty good will."

Mr. Wilson thanked the committee, and gratefully accepted the high trust confided to him. He said he should strive to discharge the duties of the position with zeal, fidelity and impartiality. He expressed, too, the hope that the coming four years would be consecrated by those entrusted with power to the peace, unity and development of the country; that those in every department of the government might retire at the close of their official career with the consciousness of duties well done, with the approval of their countrymen.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1873.

SENATE.

MR. COLE, from Committee on Appropriations, reported the Postoffice appropriation bill, with amendments, among which are the following: Prohibiting the transmission of any free matter whatever, not excepting newspaper exchanges; requiring persons receiving mails by carriers to provide proper boxes and drawings for the delivery; authorizing the employment of additional special agents to detect persons sending obscene matter; striking out the provision requiring railroad companies to make contracts for postal service; striking out as condition of receiving increased pay; providing that additional pay may be allowed for daily postal service.

MR. SAWYER introduced a bill to incorporate the Southern Homestead Exploring Company, with power to lease or sell land anywhere in the United States.

On motion of MR. ANTHONY, the unfinished business, the Naval Appropriation bill, was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the resolution, introduced during the morning hour, limiting debate on Appropriation bills.

The resolution, after considerable discussion, was adopted—yeas 36, nays 20.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, considered in Committee of the Whole, and reported to the Senate, but there not being a quorum present, at 5:45 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of MR. SHANKS, of Committee on Indian affairs, and after explanation by him a bill passed making unlawful any contract or obligation relative to land or claims entered into prior to act of May 21, 1872, unless such contract, be in writing and approved by and entered in the Department of the Interior.

MR. MCCRARY, LAID asked leave to introduce and pass a joint resolution congratulating the Cortes and people of Spain on the establishment of a republic in that country.

The reading of the resolution was interrupted by MR. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who said: I object. It is a proposition to recognize slavery in the colonies of Spain.

MR. WILLARD.—Not at all.

MR. BANKS.—Certainly it is.

The resolution was not received.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President calling attention to the condition of affairs in the Territory of Utah and to the danger likely to arise during the coming recess of Congress from threatened conflict between the State and Territorial authorities.

On motion of MR. BUTLER, the message was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which has already under consideration a bill on the subject.

On motion of MR. BRANTON, a bill removing the political disabilities from Wm. Smith, of Virginia, passed unanimously as "Extra Billy."

The House then resumed the bill for the distribution of the Geneva award.

After considerable discussion the amendments offered were voted down and the bill passed—yeas 99, nays 47.

The House then took up the bill reported from the Committee on Printing, directing the Congressional Printer to contract with Wm. A. Murtagh, of Washington, for reporting and publishing the debates of Congress for six years from March 4, 1873, in accordance with his proposal.

MR. BEATTY, Chairman of Committee on Public Printing, made a statement in support of the bill, showing the amount that would be saved under it.

At the close of his remarks, without action on the bill, the House, at 4:20 P. M., adjourned.

RAILWAY SWINDLE.

Conductors on the Pan Handle Railroad Implicated.

CINCINNATI, February 16.—About three months ago the suspicion of the officers of the Pan Handle Railroad was aroused that conductors had been here and Pittsburgh were plundering the road by re-selling tickets. Search was begun, and yesterday the chief stroke was made by Mr. Russell, Agent of this city. Other arrests will be made at once of suspected parties. It is said to be ascertained that six conductors and eleven outside persons are implicated. It is supposed the swindle has been going on for two years, and the loss to the road has lost $40,000 yearly thereby. The trick was for conductors to take up a ticket without punching it, then sent to the agent to be resold. When suspicions were aroused, twenty-five such tickets were purchased from agents at various points. Detective officers were still at work and conductors are more closely watched. Several of them were observed to omit punching tickets, and these tickets afterwards, purchased of agents employed by the conductors in various cities to resell them, were identified by the detectives by private marks. It is not known whether the swindle is practiced beyond Pittsburgh or any other roads than the Pan Handle.

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Conductor Killed at Mt. Pleasant, Penna.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MT. PLEASANT, PA., February 15.

A freight train on the Mt. Pleasant branch of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad was thrown off the track at Sherrick's Station this evening. Conductor Thos. Welch, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was killed, and a brakeman injured. The accident was caused by running over some hogs, Welch was a married man.

Fatally Injured While Coasting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 16, 1873.

Last evening James Rounds, aged fourteen, while sliding down a hill, fell off his sled and before he could get out of the road was struck in the head by another coming just behind him, receiving injuries from which he died this afternoon.

Prince Bismarck Alleged to be Suffering from Poison.

ST. LOUIS, February 16.—The *Democrat* to-morrow will publish an extract from a private letter from Berlin, which says the report prevalent that Bismarck's continued indisposition is owing to numbers of poisoned letters he has received. He is so troubled with dizziness that he scarcely leaves his house, and his wife, who always reads his correspondence with him, is suffering from an unaccountable feebleness. The palace has been closed the entire winter to all visitors, and neither Bismarck nor his wife have participated in court festivities at all.

The Social Evil Laws in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 15.—A number of prominent ladies of this city held a meeting to-day at which a memorial was adopted asking the City Councils to repeal all the social evil laws now in force and envisage any provision thereto which may be contained in the new city charter now under consideration. Mrs. Cutler, of Illinois, several ladies of this city, and Rev. Mr. Fenton, made speeches, setting forth that the law was null now in existence, and urging the women in the city to band together and use their best exertions to have it repealed. Committees were appointed to procure signatures to the memorial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At Waukegan, Illinois, Saturday, Judge Williams pronounced sentence of death on Christopher Rafferty, convicted of the murder of O'Meara, and fixed Friday, March 7th, as the day of execution.

A freight train on the Illinois Central Railroad, due in Cairo Saturday afternoon, struck a broken rail at the trestle, four miles from Cairo, was ditched demolished three cars loaded with stock, and threw eight others off the track. No person injured.

Albert Cassiday, formerly a newspaper reporter in the Eastern cities, subsequently a theatrical agent, and recently connected with the *Evening Dispatch*, of St. Louis, died suddenly at Jefferson City, Saturday, of paralysis of the heart.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the Medical Society had the right to expel homeopathic doctors.

Wilcox, charged with the murder of Lieb, at Albany, N. Y., has been convicted of murder in the third degree and sentenced to four years imprisonment.

Robert Emmett, son of Thos. Addis Emmett, the Irish patriot, and nephew of the celebrated Robert Emmett, died at New Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday. The deceased was long an eminent lawyer of New York city.

The ship American Congress, belonging to Grinnell, Minturn & Co., sailed from New York for London on December 7, and has not since been heard from. She had a crew of twenty-one men and a cargo valued at $70,000. Her owners think she is lost.

The steamer Celtic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Saturday.

At Morristown, N. J., David Moore, charged with the murder of his wife, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

While a freight train going east was passing over a bridge across a street in the village of Medina, Saturday evening, the structure gave way. Six cars fell into the street down an embankment of about twenty feet. The engine and part of the train run over an unknown man on the bridge. No train men were injured.

John B. Peters recently of the Pan Handle Railroad Company has been appointed Assistant General Supervisor on trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Ohio.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Reconciliation in Louisiana.

The Mixed Claims Commission.

Extra Billy Smith Begs Pardon.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

Boutwell's Chance Doubtful.

The Credit Mobilier Report.

Probable Extra Session of Senate.

Caldwell Will Not Resign.

His Expulsion Not Expected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1873.

Louisiana Affairs.

For the past few days there has been considerable talk in political circles here about the terms of agreement and reconciliation between the rival factions of Louisiana, based upon a fusion of the two Legislatures. This has so far elicited a variety of comments. Up to yesterday afternoon the President had received no notification of any such movement in consummation, except what he had learned from the newspapers. Not having any authoritative declaration from the opposing leaders in Louisiana of their future plans, or in fact of any definite plan at all, the President expresses no opinion. It is quite apparent that he would not oppose any reasonable solution of these political disorders, if consistent with his desire not to interfere in the domestic affairs of any State, unless necessary as the conservator of the peace of the country. He feels considerably annoyed at the persistent wrangling of the rival aspirants, and is evidently not in favor of such fruitless disturbance of the quiet of that unfortunate State.

The Mexican Claims Commission.

The examination by limitation on January 31, 1873, of the United States and Mexican Joint Claims Commission, is a matter of serious import to the American claimants. According to the docket at the date of the Commission ceasing to exist, the awards in favor of Mexico, principal and interest, amounted to $89,721 28, and those in favor of the United States, principal and interest, $979 75. The Mexican docket is practically disposed of, while the American docket is by no means so. It is said that the Mexican agent last July, in violation of the treaty, brought the labors of the Commission to a close. A number of very important American claims have thus been thwarted. A treaty is now pending in the Senate to renew the stipulations of the original treaty and is bitterly opposed by the Mexican agents.

Extra Billy Smith.

William Smith, of Virginia, generally known as "Extra Billy Smith" has petitioned for a removal of his political disabilities. He made application to Johnson shortly after the war, but withdrew his request, it being apparent then that Congress was averse to taking action in these matters. The leniency since shown his friends has induced the latter occasion for a removal of his petition. In the House yesterday an act removing his disabilities was introduced with the petition, and passed without a division.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

The latest dispatches from Boston indicate that March 11th will be the day of the election of United States Senator. Upon a canvass of the leading friends of the Legislature, it is found that Boutwell's friends, who favored an election on Tuesday next, had not sufficient strength to reverse the action of the upper House. This astonishing evidence of weakness is explained by Boutwell's friends as the result of Butler's interference, and a fear that should Boutwell be elected, and Judge Richardson removed from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Judge would not be so able to stand up against Butler's aggressions. There seems to be general fear of Butler's scheming.

Report on Credit Mobilier.

Owing to a delay in the printing of the report of the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee, it is possible that that interesting document will not be presented to-morrow. The announcement made in these dispatches several days ago that it would be presented to-day is thrown on to-day. The committee has succeeded in maintaining very great secrecy of the contents of their report.

Extra Session of the Senate.

It is now generally conceded that there will be an Executive session of the Senate for two or three days after the 4th of March, in order to act upon any nominations which the President may have to make. Definite action by the Senate will of course be determined by what the President may suggest.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1873.

The Investigations.

The Caldwell reports will be made to-morrow. Caldwell has decided to remain and go before the Senate on the issue that no proof appears of his having had personal knowledge of any bribery in the election. His friends feel confident that no vote for expulsion can be carried.

The Pomeroy Committee expect to go on to-morrow. His friends do not indicate his line of defense, except to say he will admit that money was paid York, but that it was for no political purpose.

The Inland Committee will meet to-morrow to hear the report read, so far as it is finished, and decide some points yet unsettled. A subcommittee was authorized on Saturday to take further examination of Mr. Colfax's deposits about the time of the Ames draft on check, and the result will be made known to-morrow. Under the circumstances the members of the committee feel that it is only possible that the report can go to the House on Tuesday, possibly Wednesday. Judge Wilson is busy writing the report of his committee, and expects to have it ready for presentation on or Tuesday. The Morrill Committee will proceed to-morrow with the case of Senator Harlan.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1873.

THE DOUBLE RATE OF POSTAGE QUESTION.

The Attorney General has sent to Postmaster General Creswell an opinion to the effect that the section of the postal act which has been construed by the Postoffice Department as warranting the collection of double the amount of unpaid postage is not in accordance with the spirit of the act. The Attorney General plainly says that only the amount of unpaid postage can be lawfully collected.

ISSUE OF THE NEW FIVE PER CENTS.

The Treasury to-day issued seven millions of new five per cents. to the syndicate, upon the receipt of certificates and the deposit of an equal amount of five twenty bonds as surety for the payment. One million was issued yesterday over the counter. The Treasury will now issue bonds daily to the syndicate, as called for by them.

RECOGNITION OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

The promptness with which Minister Washburne was instructed to recognize the French government is given rise to the report that Minister Sickles has been directed to recognize that of Spain.

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1873.

THE CONGRESSIONAL BUSINESS.

The Pension and Indian Appropriation bills have received the approval of the President. The Deficiency Appropriation bill will soon be reported to the House. The other general appropriation bills are in a state of forwardness, and may also be passed this week. There are on the Speaker's table sixty-five Senate and House bills with amendments waiting action. The Senate is similarly crowded, having, in addition to others of importance, the House bill for distribution of the Geneva award. Although only two weeks remain of the present Congress, this time is considered sufficient for the consideration of the requisite public business, besides acting on reports of special committees, including those affecting the character of members of Congress, and also reports on the Caldwell, Clayton and New Orleans cases. Both branches met an hour earlier than usual to-day and also held evening sessions. The majority of the members of Congress are opposed to an extra session, nor will the President convene an extra session unless some extraordinary and how unforseen necessity renders it necessary.

ASSISTANT TREASURER'S HILLHOUSE EXONERATED.

The select committee of the House made a report exonerating Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, of New York, from any responsibility for the defalcation of Jackson, clerk in charge of the Stamp Department, and recommending that a law be enacted by Congress relieving Hillhouse from pecuniary guilt in the matter. The committee most earnestly condemn Jackson, in addition to great delinquency in public moneys, that the punishment of all Treasury defaulters be greatly increased, and that in no case of conviction upon clear proof of guilt should the pardoning power be exercised in behalf of those who steal Government funds. They also recommend that stock brokers who knowingly violate the law by buying and selling Government securities be prosecuted with greater rigor than has marked the conduct of such proceedings in the past.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER REPORT.

Preparations for the forthcoming inauguration ceremonies are being conducted on a most liberal and extensive scale. The indications are that it will be the grandest display ever witnessed in Washington.

The Situation in Mormondom.

SALT LAKE, February 16.—The tribulation among the Mormon leaders in view of the probability of decisive Congressional action against their peculiar institution is becoming daily more manifest. All are ready for removal from the theatre of discussion. One of their organs to-day says the strong arm of power is to be invoked to make them move on, but where shall they go? Where is it desired they shall next pitch their tents? However, they figure strongly on starting. How much, asks the *Herald*, will the old man government give for the little property they have gathered around them in the last quarter of a century? The priesthood is understood to be seriously contemplating the possible necessity of another pioneer expedition, but it is not generally believed. The saints, as a body, can never be induced to abandon their present homes. There is no doubt that Brigham and his advisers are endeavoring to secure a new country for a kingdom, and it is intimated that negotiations have been renewed for the exclusive possession of the Sandwich Islands.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street, dealers in Machinery, have added a Machine Shop to their business, and are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing promptly and at lowest rates. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE ENGINES, OF 2, 3 and 4 Horse Power; complete, with all attachments, very low prices. HUTCHINSON & CO., 28 Wood street. tf

FOR SALE—SHAW & JUSTICE 100 pound Power Hammer. Can be seen working. A. J. NELIS & CO., corner Rebecca street and Allegheny avenue, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE — GRINDSTONES, SPECIALLY selected from Amherst, Berea, Lake Erie and Independence Quarries, to suit. FARRELL, ALDEN, Agent, 17 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND Packing of all kinds, new and second hand, at low prices and satisfactory terms. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. MCKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—2 New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable. Apply to or address JAMES HILL & CO., corner Market avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND 30-inch Swift Lathe; one second-hand Shaping Machine, Judson Governor, Machinery and Manufacturing Supplies of all kinds. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—A SALOON SITUATED IN the most central part of the city, doing a good steady business. Will be sold reasonable, as the owner

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1873.

We publish elsewhere a statement from the New York *Star*, a Democratic journal, bearing on one part of Vice President COLFAX's defense, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

IN ANSWER to innumerable inquiries from business circles as to the exact operation of that portion of the act of June 6, 1872, which repealed all taxes imposed by stamps, except on bank checks, drafts or orders, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue responds that no stamp tax is now required upon checks, drafts, or orders, except such as shall be drawn at sight, or on demand upon a bank, banker or trust company.

THE PORK packing of the West this season will reach 300,000 head of hogs in excess of last year, whilst the average weight per head will be five pounds heavier. This will give about 85,000,000 pounds as the entire product of the West only, of meat and lard combined, and this added to a probable increase in the East, will insure an ample supply the present year, both for home consumption and export abroad, and a moderate scale of prices.

WHAT does it mean? The New York *Post* says, with reference to a well known corporation: "A thunderbolt, so to speak, is said to be preparing in Congress, which will be delivered in a few days, the effect of which, it is predicted, will leave the holders of Union Pacific securities in doubt whether they have any property at all in the road or whether it does not belong to the government." This is mysteriously portentous, and will doubtless excite much interest on the part of persons interested.

A CONFLICT of some interest to the general public is being waged in Illinois, between the people and the railroad authorities. At a recent session of the Legislature of that State, a law was passed prohibiting railway companies from charging more than three cents per mile for transporting passengers. The Illinois Central ignored this statute, and continued to enforce the old schedule of prices. A number of persons along the line of the road recently tendered the legal fare, refusing to pay the rates charged by the company, and as a result they were carried to their destination free of charge. The practice is becoming so general that the officers of the road are powerless to overcome it, and it is likely that the law of the State will be enforced.

THERE seems to be no doubt of the fact that in attempting to execute the extreme sentence of the law against the conscientious convictions of a large portion of our people, a great number of malefactors escape altogether. Michigan is one of the States wherein the death penalty has been entirely abolished. It was done years ago, after a desperate contest, but now *every body is* apparently satisfied with it. There are in her State prison no less than sixty convicts who are serving out life sentences for murder. This shows that they punish murder with some certainty in that State, whereas in New York, with its pretended death penalty, a large portion escape. These reflections are apropos of the new trial granted to PRESSE; and the question naturally arises as to which of the two systems is best for the best interests of society?

THE project of erecting special prisons for females, to be wholly under charge of women, is attracting favorable consideration in other States besides our own. The Legislature of Massachusetts seems inclined to adopt it. It is claimed that the plan will offer a better opportunity for the reformation of female criminals, and public sentiment is becoming more in favor of making reformation the chief end of criminal legislation and treatment. It is believed, from the admirable success that has attended the experiment elsewhere, that the reformation of criminals is a cheaper process than the punishment of them; and, as economy is now the crucial test of all measures involving expenditure, the people of Massachusetts will probably reorganise their prisons on this basis. The Legislature has appointed a prison commission to investigate and report on the subject of the treatment of female offenders, and its report is expected to throw instructive light on the whole subject of penal discipline.

IN VIEW of the large number of negroes who are emigrating, Virginia planters want the Legislature to make it a punishable offense for foreign agents to induce the laboring classes to leave the State. A better and more effectual plan of remedying the evil complained of, would be for the planters themselves to put away the foolish pride and prejudice which repel capital and immigration, and prevent the rebuilding of the wasted fortunes of the State. The pressing needs of Virginia are capital and labor. With natural resources far superior to most States, she is a veritable laggard in her march to prosperity. An abundance of iron ore is found in the State, new coal deposits are being discovered constantly, the best qualities of timber are to be had, the soil is very productive, and the climate most mild and salubrious, yet Virginia is being distanced by many newer States not possessing anything like her natural advantages. As soon as she settles down to a rational indorsement of that freedom which the law gives to all, and which the Northern and the European immigrant seek to find first of all, the proud old mother of States will have no cause to complain of a scarcity of labor. But so long as passion is too strong for reason, and prejudice for love of money, so long she will continue (and deserve) to suffer.

JUDGE POLAND'S Committee on the Credit Mobilier Investigation is expected to make its report to-day. *The impression* is general that a resolution expelling Messrs. AMES and BROOKS will be recommended. Upon the other branch of the question, as to what shall be the recommendation regarding the other members of the House, it is understood that a disagreement still exists between the members of the committee. There is not an honorable man in the country but will pronounce the expulsion of AMES richly deserved. Whatever charity may have been extended to him at the outset, it has for a long time been evident that he is entitled to no leniency whatever. Other men may have been sinister in their purposes, selfish in their motives, and reckless of results; but he has surpassed them all in the display of cool, judicious, deliberate, and scientific rascality; he acknowledges without the slightest circumlocution acts which the most hardened ruffian would scarcely communicate to his accomplice without some euphonious or palliating sophism. He knew he was intending to commit bribery, and it is on record that he jealously saved every scrap of evidence which might inculpate those with whom he dealt. He sought interviews with most of those to whom he sold, to hear their story, claimed he would help them out, that his memory was weak; then resurrected his memory, and showed his dastard conspiracy. He tried to shield the guilty. He strove to carry death to the innocent. There has not been a single expression in his testimony, nor an act of his before the committee, to indicate that dissimulation and treachery are discreditable. Let him be sent forth branded as he deserves.

A WEEK or two ago we made some reference to the flagrant violation of the United States election laws, committed by the Democratic Judges and Inspectors of Election, at the recent municipal election in Louisville, Kentucky. In former times that city was Democratic. When the negroes were enfranchised, it became Republican. The State Legislature, however, dreading the consequence of an election, extended the term of the officers of the city two or three times; and it is said that the officers now in power were elected more than three years ago for one year only, and have never gone before the people in all that time. This state of things, however, could not last forever, and last month a new election was held. The City Council had arranged the matter in advance. Special lists were prepared, and no citizen could vote whose name was not upon them, although there is no registry law. In November there were 2,200 Republican votes in the city. At the late election no less than 1,026 Democratic voters were rejected—more than the whole number of Democratic votes cast. The colored people were provided with affidavits showing that they were legal voters, but these certificates were entirely disregarded. The parties charged with violating the law are now in the custody of the United States Marshal, and their trial before the United States Commissioner began on Saturday morning. If they are convicted, the penalty will be a heavy fine, or imprisonment in some penitentiary, or both. Gen. HARLAN, of Kentucky, has been retained by the United States as counsel to assist the United States District Attorney. It is claimed that nearly two thousand voters of the city were unlawfully denied the right of voting in the recent election. Beside these criminal prosecutions, the Republican candidates will, probably, institute civil suits in the United States Courts, under the law to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, to oust the Democratic usurpers from their positions, and to punish them for falsely claiming to hold and exercise the powers of the city officers. Let us see what those journals who have prated so loudly and vehemently over the alleged disfranchisement of the South, have to say concerning this desperate attempt of the minority to acquire power by destroying the rights of the majority?

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ ON SCHOOLS.

Progress, according to some authorities, is the grand characteristic of the present age. And the great stimulus to progress may be supposed to be discontent with the present or with things already attained, however excellent and admirable they may in some respects seem to be. Though ordinary common-place people are satisfied with the results already reached and see no reason, urgent or otherwise, for aiming at greater perfection, persons of strong imaginations and accustomed to cherish a lofty ideal of excellence are simply incapable of such quiet contentment. Professor AGASSIZ is, we fancy, one of this class. In a speech before the Committee on Education at Boston, a few days ago, the celebrated Professor spoke of the public schools of Massachusetts in terms which can only be characterized as contemptuous. In other States, throughout the Union indeed, people interested in popular education look up to the schools of New England with mingled feelings of admiration, envy and despair. They constitute the standard of excellence by which schools elsewhere in the United States are judged; schools elsewhere being regarded as good or bad, according to the measure in which they approach or fall short of those admirable Eastern paragons. And yet in the stern judgment of Professor AGASSIZ, those much admired and lauded schools of New England are so grossly defective, and in spite of their manifold and manifest defects the authorities of those States are so foolishly blind to their shortcomings and so confident of their perfections, that improvement is hardly to be looked for. Indeed, Professor AGASSIZ seems to think that a really good system of popular education is likely to be established in the younger States sooner than in New England.

Condemnation so sweeping from such an authority is rather surprising. Of course, when such a man as Professor AGASSIZ expresses a decided opinion on any subject, common people, in mere modesty are bound to believe that he could give very good reasons for his judgment. Such men do not fling out words either of blame or commendation at haphazard. It is, however, quite possible that the Professor condemns the Massachusetts school system as falling short of an ideal of such transcendant excellence that it is realized nowhere on earth, and will not be realized yet for many generations. By exhibiting his ideal in connection with actual achievement, he may hope to stimulate improvement or else the mere expression of his discontent with what has been done, may have been with him an ethical necessity.

There is, however, still another possible explanation of Professor AGASSIZ's sweeping censure of the Massachusetts schools and colleges. Even a man of his abilities and knowledge may be very one-sided as to his mind, and it is, perhaps, impossible for a specialist in any department to study not to become one-sided as he grows old. We have heard of a learned Hebraist who almost despaired of the salvation of a child that did not take kindly to the alphabet of the sacred tongue. Professor AGASSIZ apparently attaches equal importance to the study of natural history. From the speech to which we refer it is manifest that the utterly inadequate and bungling way in which his favorite sciences are taught in the schools is the burden of his lament, and perhaps the chief ground of the contempt with which he looks upon the system tolerant of so intolerable a drawback. "The colleges," according to AGASSIZ, "teach chiefly the traditionary learning of the middle ages." Perhaps he would think better of them if they directed the energies of their students more exclusively to the classification of birds and insects and fishes—especially fishes. The Professor is not to be blamed for riding his hobby, but we trust the time is not quite ripe for those subjects, however important and interesting they may be, shall be permitted to engage the attention of studious American youth, to the exclusion of those studies in languages and literature which enter into the essence of history and connect the present life of the world with the life of the past. Ignorant of history in this comprehensive sense, a man is always intellectually a child, as was said long ago, and as a general rule the studies—formerly called the humanities—which are directly subsidiary to history, are the studies most essential to true culture.

A KING AD INTERIM.

Prince WILLIAM LUNALILO, by the manner in which he has become His Majesty of the Sandwich Islands, appears to have displayed a degree of energy and dexterity in managing men which may entitle him to respectful mention in history along with the late Emperor of the French. There is, however, the same doubt in reference to the inspiration of his achievement as exists in the case of NAPOLEON the Third—some holding that Prince LUNALILO simply followed the suggestions of his own genius, while others believe that he was a mere puppet in the hands of his friends. The nearest, though a distant relative of the late King, LUNALILO, it seems, was a first delight of fee few as an eligible candidate for the vacant throne, and the Council of Regency were determined not to recognize him under any circumstances as having the slightest claim to consideration. His notorious love of strong drink was the reason. But Prince LUNALILO appealed to the people, who zealously espoused his cause. The choice of a King rested with the Legislature, and the candidate, advised and aided by his friends, contrived to secure a vote of the people in his favor. In fact, it was another *plebiscite*, and, though the proceeding was forbidden by the Council, the popular will thus expressed was so clear that the Legislature did not venture, at least did not choose to disregard it. Some say that LUNALILO's success with the people was much promoted in certain places by a free distribution of rum. The charge may be a calumny, and if true the fact can hardly be held to have vitiated the election, in view of the numerous precedents for the method which might be alleged from the history of other countries. One thing is certain that few of the monarchs now reigning wield an authority more directly or clearly derived from the consent of their subjects than the new King of the Sandwich Islands.

The most important fact in connection with the inauguration of the new government is the manifest ascendancy of American influence. The King is very partial to our compatriots, and is indeed believed to be indebted to them for the suggestion and success of his *plebiscite*. The professions and promises with which he has entered upon his reign, whether inspired by Americans or not, indicate an intelligent appreciation of the situation and wants of the islands, and if carried out in practice, cannot fail to prepare them for their destiny as a part or dependency of the future American Union. As three or four Americans are immediately connected with the government, no uneasiness need be felt in anticipation of the predominance of any European nationality in the royal counsels.

Of the three thousand foreigners on the islands a large majority are Americans, and the increase of immigration from the States will probably furnish in time to come the only regular augmentation of the population. From somewhere between four hundred thousand and three hundred thousand when the islands were visited by Captain COOK, the native population has dwindled down to about fifty thousand, and early in the twentieth century it will most likely have entirely disappeared from the face of the earth. In the meantime the islands will have become an American State, and the great *entrepot* of trade between America and Asia.

A Plan to Secure Uninterrupted River Navigation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

How our rivers are going to be improved so that they will be navigable all the year, is a question which has occupied the minds of all who wish to see our city prosper. Permit me, through your columns, to make a suggestion of which I have for a long time been thinking, and hopefully believe to be practicable. Lake Chautauqua is about fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and flows into the Allegheny river at Warren, Pennsylvania. Having had a great deal of experience in pumping, I believe that water can be pumped from Lake Erie into Lake Chautauqua, and the water flowing from Lake Chautauqua into the Allegheny river would raise the same, thirty inches above the natural supply at Pittsburgh, and this supply could be regulated as required. This would also prevent the river from freezing at any time. This great improvement only depends upon energy, time and money. I have made calculations, and have concluded that it would cost ten millions of dollars to consummate this great work. I would like to see some of our experienced and enterprising engineers take hold of this matter, at least give it a considerate to find out the objections, if any, to this undertaking.

J. M. B.

The people of Indiana are to vote to-day upon an amendment to their State Constitution, providing that no law or resolution shall ever be passed that shall recognize the liability of the State to pay or redeem the stock certificates issued under the act of January 19, 1846, and the supplemental act of January 29, 1847.

A self-adjusting hatch cover has been invented, which is highly commended by some of the largest mercantile firms in the country. The cover opens and closes automatically. Why such a common sensible arrangement has been deferred to this late day history makes no mention.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Kings of Spain used to have quiet times, for the whole thirteen, dating from the foundation of the monarchy, averaged reigns of twenty-seven years each.

Who will invent the perfect match, lighting readily, safe, without noise or smell, hard to blow out, unaffected by dampness, and requiring no apparatus to ignite it? It is worth trying for. Five years of such an invention would see the owner a millionaire.

The Presbyterians of Baltimore have already appointed committees to make arrangements for the meeting of the General Assembly in that city May 15.

The pin-money of Illinois wives is likely to be materially reduced in consequence of a recent judicial decision that before damages can be extorted from a liquor dealer it must be proven that he knew his customer to be an habitual drunkard.

Rumors continue in circulation that efforts are making to artificially affect the New York money market, the last being that of an attempt to take a large amount of gold out of the market for the double purpose of strengthening the premium and making the money market very stringent, thereby depressing stocks.

They are having a rat plague in several of the German provinces. The fields of clover and colza are said to be devastated by the vermin, and when arsenic and phosphorous pills have been scattered to destroy them, hares and other game have been poisoned, and great damage done.

A New Jersey peach grower, who has carefully examined the blossom-buds of peach orchards in the vicinity of Trenton, finds them all killed. If the same temperature extended throughout the State, his impression is that peaches will be a total failure in New Jersey this year. He also finds that the blossom-buds of cherry trees are greatly injured.

A correspondent of the Liverpool *Post* thinks the British wheat crop of 1873 will be the shortest one upon record.

The castor oil plant is now cultivated in California, and an average crop of four hundred pounds of oil to the acre is obtained.

The estimated value of the total annual catch of codfish is set down at not less than fifteen millions of dollars.

The Children's Aid Society has decided to relinquish the Greeley legacy, in case it shall appear that the estate has diminished in value since the will of 1871 was made.

A pious convict in the State prison at Auburn, New York, has literally followed the injunction of the Bible by plucking out one of his eyes because it offended him.

"If you had avoided rum," said a wealthy, though not intelligent grocer to his neighbor, "your early habits, industry, and intellectual abilities would now have permitted you to ride in your carriage." And if you had never sold rum for me to buy," replied the bacchanal, "you would have been my driver."

Five Americans are editing newspapers in Constantinople.

The question of the constitutionality of the bonds proposed to be issued by the city of Boston in aid of rebuilding the burnt district has been brought into the Supreme Court by a petition for an injunction against their issue.

Adversity brings one into strange company. The truth of this somewhat ancient saw received new proof on Saturday night last at Jersey City, where, among the lodgers at the police station, were two Winnebago Indians from Wisconsin on their way to Washington, and two women who claimed to be, one ninety-eight and the other one hundred years old.

It is said that since the civil service examinations were introduced into England, giving every one a chance to obtain a position under government, fully 66 per cent. of the entire appointments have been taken by Irishmen.

Two of the most famous of the former daimios of Japan have left home for an American tour. They are gentlemen of the old school, descendants of historical houses, and very much opposed to the innovations of the present regime. Still, they seem bound to find out what the new civilization that is making such a rumpus at home is like.

The London (England) *Telegraph* has made a discovery! It tells its readers that "The time has unquestionably come when a thorough acquaintance with the current history, politics, fashions, and geography of the United States will be deemed indispensable to the younger generation of our British statesmen."

A New York magazinist broaches the theory that the names of mankind are gradually lessening in number and variety, and the people becoming consolidated under a few applellations. One-half of the population—namely, women—are perpetually losing their names by marriage, while new names are never created.

An hegira of negroes is taking place from Virginia to Western Tennessee, where better wages are commanded, and the "Mother of President's" bids fair to lose all the portion of her population that ever amounted to much.

Workmen in digging a well in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, have found, forty-eight feet below the surface, some very curious petrifications, including the foot of a deer of gigantic size, and oysters and marine worms. The form of the animals was perfectly preserved, but how the deer's foot came where marine animals existed is for geologists to determine.

PERSONAL.

In relation to the indictment at Paris of Gen. Fremont, for his share in placing the South Pacific Railroad bonds in the money markets at France, the French legation at Washington intimate that Fremont's extradition will probably be called for.

A Maine young lady visited the President at the White House and writes to the Portland *Press*: "He gave me his autograph with a smile and a shrug of the shoulders. 'The only objection I have to complying with your desire is that it obliges me to put on my glasses, and they make me look so very old to the ladies.'"

Here is a Kentucky society item. "Last week, near Owentown, Thomas Heath, in company with nine other young men, went to within a short distance of the house of Miss Lena Ballard, whose father opposed her marriage with Heath. One of the party advanced and gave a concerted signal. The girl started, with the old gentleman in hot pursuit. The race was close and determined, but the girl got in ahead and was bourne off on the horse behind Heath, amid the cheers of the party, while the disconsolate returned to console those of his housekeold. The party hastened to the residence of a magistrate, where they were soon pronounced man and wife."

The memory of great actors seems to grow old very rapidly. The London *Globe* moralizes over the decay of the tombstone of John Philip Kemble, making the remarkable blunder of antedating his death a month. The actor died in 1823, but the *Globe* would have us believe his death occurred in 1723. It was not a misprint, for that journal remarks that 150 years was time enough for his tomb to fall into decay.

Jesse E. George, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, died Friday evening, aged eighty-eight years. In 1868 he gave to the city eighty-three acres of land adjoining Fairmount Park to form a part of it. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

The dying words of the late L. D. Shewell, who died on the steamer Adriatic, on her last voyage to this country, were "Turn my face in the direction of America, that I may look towards my native country."

The following anecdote of Lord Lytton is told in the London correspondence of the New York *Tribune*: He was deaf, and at times very deaf; his malady varying in intensity. It was his foible to wish to conceal it, especially when the partial return of the sense gave him a chance. An old friend, driving with him one day, raised his voice to a high pitch. "Why do you shout at me so?" exclaimed Lord Lytton. "Oh, my Lord," was the answer. "I thought you seemed rather more deaf than usual." "Deaf!" screamed his Lordship, "I'm not deaf; I hate deaf people." And for the rest of the drive there was a great silence.

There is considerable curiosity to hear the name of the Boston favorite who is to appear at the Boston theatre. It is said she bears a strong resemblance to Nilsson.

Manuel M. Noah, of San Francisco, for some years a leading journalist on the Pacific coast, died in Washington city on Friday, aged forty five years. He was the son of the late Mordecai M. Noah, of New York.

Mrs. Chenoweth, widow of Colonel Chenoweth, late Consul at Canton, has received a first class clerkship in the Custom House at Boston, being the first Custom House appointment given to a lady in that city. Her husband won distinction in the war, and rendered eminent services in China.

Another and Last Card from Dr. Gaut.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

MT. PLEASANT, PA., February 13, 1873.

In an afternoon paper of to-day I notice that the reporter asserts that Major Uncapher did tell him I gave Dr. McMillan as my authority. Happily, I have just received a letter from Major Uncapher, which I will give:

GREENSBURG, PA., February 13, 1873.

DR. M. B. GAUT—*Dear Sir:* I have read your letter in this morning's COMMERCIAL. The reporter is mistaken and you are correct, so far as giving Dr. McMillan as your authority. I told the reporter not to use my name in connection with the matter, and if he had published only the result of the interview with Dr. McM—n would have been sufficient, if *true*, as there is no point whatever in the balance. Very respectfully, G. UNCAPHER.

The above is the exact language of Major U.'s letter to me, and he (Uncapher) is a man of strict integrity; therefore the people of Pennsylvania can rely on the truthfulness of the above.

M. B. GAUT.

THE CASE OF MR. COLFAX.

A Very Important Piece of Testimony.

The New York *Star*, a strong *Democratic* paper and a bitter enemy of Vice President Colfax, contains the following, which is certainly of the highest importance, tending, as it does, to vindicate Mr. Colfax completely:

"In spite of the terrible weight of evidence against Mr. Colfax, we believe that every fair-minded man would be glad to see some honorable way by which the Vice President could exticate himself from this embarrassment. His story about the $1,000 bill was very fishy, but yesterday a reporter was sent to interview the Nesbitt family about the affair. He found one of Mr. Nesbitt's sons, and casually remarked that 'Mr. Nesbitt's name was somewhat prominently brought out in the newspapers,' and received this reply, which contains a somewhat important bit of testimony in favor of Mr. Colfax: '*Yes, indeed; and what Mr. Colfax says is true, for mother says that she remembers my father telling her at the time that he had sent that money on to him.*' On mentioning this to ex-Recorder James M. Smith, that excellent criminal lawyer remarked that it was a most important piece of evidence, and added that once, when he was running for a public office, Mr. Nesbitt, with whom he had at that time a mere bowing acquaintance, had sent him a check for $100 in the same manner. Mr. Nesbitt was a warm personal admirer of Mr. Colfax.

"It was expected to have been able to add the testimony of Mrs. Nesbitt, but it could not be procured in time for this issue. The evidence of the son, however, is undeniably important. If Mrs. Nesbitt should confirm his statement it will be seen that gross injustice has been done to one part of Mr. Colfax's defense.

STATE NEWS.

A mare which had reached nearly thirty-eight years of age died in Indiana county a few days since. The animal was held in high estimation because of her service in building the western end of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

There is no excuse for ignorance in Luzerne county, there being one newspaper published for every 1,560 inhabitants.

According to the census of 1830 there were thirteen slaves in Bradford county, Pa. In 1790 there were 3,737 in the State; in 1800, 1,706; in 1810, 795; in 1820, 211; in 1830, 403; in 1840, 64.

The Hanover *Herald* says within the limits of that borough there are eleven cigar manufactories, and in Heidelberg township (surrounding the borough) there are six more. These seventeen manufactories employ one hundred and five cigar makers, twenty-five strippers and bunchers, and as large a force of box makers and packers as the trade requires to prepare the cigars for market. The amount of sales made during the year ending December 31, 1872, were 4,870,000 cigars. To pack these cigars require the manufacture of 48,700 boxes, which cost over $4,000. The amount of leaf tobacco purchased during the year was 124,000 pounds, at an average cost of thirty cents per pound, making a net amount of $37,200. The net expense of making cigars exceed the sum of $30,000, and the packing caused an additional expense of $4,000. The United States Government realized $24,350 paid in taxes by the manufacturers. The cigars were sold at various prices, ranging from fifteen to fifty dollars per thousand, but it is safe to estimate the sum total of all the sales at $90,000.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* of Saturday says: Within the past few days the experiment of rolling cast steel ingots into finished rails has been tried with great success at the rolling mills of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. The steel was made at the Midvale Steel Works, near Philadelphia, by a process similar to the Siemens Martin, and cast into ingots of sections about nine inches square, and furnished to the rolling mill to be heated and rolled into rails of the regular pattern, 65 lbs. per yard. The rolling was done on the rolls ordinarily worked for iron rails. In this case only twelve passes or grooves were used from the ingot to the rail, which has generally been deemed too rapid a reduction for the steel, and very severe on the machinery, and both were equal to the test.

Robert McWade will personate "Rip Van Winkle" in Reading, to-morrow evening.

The new Ormsby Furnace at Sharpsville "blew in" last Wednesday.

Solomon S. Stouffer, a resident of Clearfield county, died suddenly in Lancaster on Friday. He was a single man, fifty years of age.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: Mrs. Mary Bendon died in Gallitzen township, this county, last Thursday, aged 103 years. The deceased was probably the oldest resident of the county.

The Tyrone *Herald* is informed that a mineral has been discovered in that county which after being bathed in hot water, answers every purpose for which the diamond is used. It is equally as brilliant, and cuts glass as well.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis is very prevalent in the lower part of Carbon county.

A young but impecunious widow in Lancaster makes no secret of her feelings towards a rich bachelor who owns a large farm in the vicinity. She says she loves the ground he walks on, and perfectly adores the house he lives in.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, of Saturday, says: On Wednesday evening last, for some reason or other, a couple of men beat another named Billy Morris, at the foot of Mahanoy Plane. Morris ran home, got his gun, loaded it, and returned near the place where he had been beaten, entering Schneider's tavern, opposite the house where he had been maltreated. Here he swore he would shoot the first person who came in. As luck would have it, that first person turned out to be his brother. Notwithstanding that fact, Morris was as good as his word, peppering away and lodging shot in his brother's face and neck. We cannot account for such conduct.

A circular, issued by the Reading Coal and Iron Company, announces that it will sell, during the season, of 1873, coals from the thirty-one collieries which it owns, and from twenty-six others for which it will act as factors. All sales will be made under five different designations, and a rigid system of inspection will be inforced. The circular also says that the anthracite coal trade of the country will hereafter be controlled and prices established by those who actually represent the ownership of the coal itself, and that henceforth, on the 20th of each month, the prices for the succeeding one will be announced.

Joseph Freezer, aged seventy years, was frozen to death in Clarion county last week, while going from his home to the house of his son-in-law.

The city election in Reading on Friday resulted in the election by the Republicans of C. F. Evans, their candidate for Mayor, the Treasurer, Auditor, five out of nine Select Councilmen, and nineteen out of twenty-eight members of Common Council. The vote on local option showed about 1,000 majority in favor of license.

The Sharon *Times* states that there has not been a case of small-pox in that place for more than a year.

Philadelphia has, thus far, pledged $1,700,000 for the Centennial fund.

On the 9th inst. a child of Mr. Enoch Engle, of Industry township, Beaver county, fell into a spring and was drowned.

At a social gathering in Pottsville, one evening last week, there were present ten ladies who had earned the title of great-grandmother.

Edward Heine was found frozen to death at Mahanoy Plains, Schuylkill county, on last Sunday night.

The *Courier* states that work is going on vigorously at the Lebanon Manufacturing Company's works. The managers are showing great energy. They have been turning out cars rapidly in the open air, while masons, carpenters and others were busy on the buildings. Such energy deserves success.

The Reading *Eagle* says: "The Lancaster bank, recently robbed of a large amount in money, bonds and other securities, handsomely rewarded Mr. Knabb, the sexton of the new St. Paul's Memorial church, of Reading, who found $129,000 of the stolen property in a pigeon hole of the church, and had it restored to the bank, by the gift of two $5 notes. This remarkable instance of generosity is worthy of record, and we give it as free notice. Mr. Knabb was not at home when this liberal reward was paid his wife, or he wishes it to be understood he would have declined accepting it. We hope the generous donor feels better after such a display of unparalleled munificence."

Thirteen dozen fried oysters furnish supper and a first class nightmare to a West Chester gourmand.

A mortgage of $4,600,000, executed by the Juniata and State Line Railroad Company, to the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, has been left to be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Chester county.

Pottsville has a new daily, the *Evening Transcript*, of which Mr. W. P. Furey is the editor and publisher. It is worthy of support, giving much attention to local news, and furnishing a comprehensive summary of telegraphic intelligence.

A County Temperance Convention will be held in Mercer on the 25th inst.

Hon. Howell Powell died suddenly at his residence, in Spring township, Crawford county, on Tuesday, in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Powell was one of the persons chosen for electors-at-large on the Temperance ticket last fall. He was elected to the Legislature in 1854, and at the time of his death was a Director in the First National bank of Conneautville, and Vice President of the Crawford county Agricultural Society.

Mr. Samuel Shellito, the oldest man in Crawford county, and perhaps in this portion of the State, says the Conneautville *Courier*, died in North Shenango on the 4th, at the advanced age of *one hundred and two years*. Mr. Shellito was born in Ireland, and entered the British army when twenty-two years old, serving twelve years, and participating in numerous engagements in the suppression of the rebellion of 1798, but was never during the time off the island. He emigrated to America in 1811, and four years after settled in the township in which he died. He was married at the age of forty, and leaves behind him descendants to the third or fourth generation. He was a member of the Presbyterian church for eighty years, sustaining a good reputation. He had always enjoyed excellent health, retaining his reason to the last, and died without any apparent disease.

The Tonic of the Period.

This is a trying season to persons deficient in stamina and out of health. To rally their physical energies by the most approved artificial means is a duty they owe to themselves. Foremost among the tonics and alteratives of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is a vegetable stimulant and corrective, against which no tenable objection can be urged. There is no risk in recommending it as the best preparation in existence for renovating an enfeebled and broken down system. The most valuable medicinal products that nature has ever yielded to botanical research are blended in this famous elixir, and its stimulating basis is recognized in our public hospitals as the purest of all the varieties of distilled liquors. For general debility, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness and intermittent fevers it is a positive specific.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,
Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.
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PROPRIETORS,
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
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GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
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THE
Centaur Liniment
KENTAPTE
—Has cured—does cure, and will cure more cases of Rheumatism—stiff joints, swellings and lameness upon man and beast in one day, than all other articles have in a hundred years. One says "I have not held a pen in seven months—now I am all right." Another, that "The Centaur Liniment cured a frightful burn without a scar,"—another, "It restored to use a hopelessly lame horse, worth four hundred dollars," etc. Try it once. It is a wonderful thing.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

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5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nasona Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.
A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.
BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS, IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS,
New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.
BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.
BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.
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Lowest Prices.
R. H. PALMER'S
HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.

DRY GOODS.
BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
AT
McKEE'S,
59 MARKET STREET,
For Ten Days.
A. D. McKee, in order to make room for
SPRING STOCK,
Will Close Out AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL during the next Ten Days the balance of Stock on hand of
Fancy Silks,
Dress Goods,
Cloaks, Sacques,
Shawls, Alpacas,
Cassimeres,
Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.
As all the Goods have been Marked Down to a Low Figure, and some of them 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST, this is a rare opportunity to secure Bargains in SILKS, DRESS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
A. D. McKEE,
Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
ARE NOW OPENING
New Spring Goods
AT
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.
BLACK ALPACAS
Extra good value, at 25, 30, 37, 45, 50, 60, 65 and 75 cents. We claim that our Alpacas cannot be surpassed for brilliancy of color, finish, weight or price in this country.
WHITE ALPACAS
Same grade of goods as our Black, at 37, 50, 65, and 75 cents. Extra good value.
BLACK SILKS.
We invite special attention to our BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT, which for range of prices and superiority of quality cannot be surpassed.
Also, New Styles and Colorings in
SILK STRIPED POPLINS,
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PLAIN ALPACAS AND POPLINS,
ALL WOOL CASHMERES,
GREEN and BLACK STRIPED POPLINS,
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ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.
WHITE GOODS.
We are now opening a line of White Goods of our own importation, consisting of Swiss makes, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Striped Batiste, Striped Jaconets, White P. K., Victoria Lawn, &c., &c., to which we invite the attention of both Wholesale and Retail Buyers, as the assortment is very complete, and we guarantee prices as low as any New York quotation.
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Table Linens, Damasks, Towels, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Tickings, Furniture Checks, &c., at Low Prices.
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Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 15, 1873.

We note the money market as the week closes as presenting a much more unfavorable aspect, speaking for our own locality, than has been the case thus far during the entire month. A presentiment of coming stringency rather than the actual existence of such condition appears to rule the conduct of lenders and to render them superlatively careful as to the nature and time of their investments.

While call loans might have to-day been obtained to an almost unlimited extent, and short time paper has been taken with remarkable freedom, yet lengthy investments have been regarded with that dubious air which is usually the prelude to retrunk, and in the majority of instances this has been the case. A few prime four month notes we have seen to-day placed upon the street and sold, but the price was the main inducement—twelve per cent—and the taking of the paper even at this figure was looked upon in the light of an special favor, l oth by the borrowers and the lenders.

The cause of this feeling in our home market may be traced in part to a rumor which prevails upon the street, that long headed New Yorkers are fortifying themselves in anticipation of a squeeze in the metropolis during the month of *March, in conjunction with which the pressure of the various tight times during the past year, will appear as child's play.* What the purpose of this proposed lockup is, or whether it is not to be the result of artificial means, but the outgrowth of legitimate causes has not transpired, but that such a state of affairs is regarded as probable, if not almost certain, is beyond question. Money even now in New York, at a season when plentitude had been expected, is commanding from a six-teenth to a thirty-second per diem with prospect of advancing rates. Prominent railroad officials are reported as being on Wall street and offering high rates with unquestioned stocks for collaterals, but without finding takers.

We sincerely hope that such calamitous condition of things may be averted, for Wall street is the center of our monetary system, whence all its radii diverge, and if the pressure there amounts to anything considerable its effects will be felt throughout the country.

To-day, in spite of these premonitions, the stock marked has ruled steady, with a marked advan e in Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred, which was, however, in part lost towards the close.

In Pittsburgh we have few items of financial interest to record. Daily the waters seem to be troubled, and nightly they appear to subside and grow calm. Were we to give our readers the volume of rumor which comes to our ears diurnally, we might, justly, be charged with *cacoethes scribendi*, but we prefer to await events rather than to anticipate them, and hence are reluctant to give circulation to rumors which after circumstances may happily render unfounded. Some allusion to this practice we made last week, and our views upon it remain unchanged.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Even
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116½	116½
10-40s	114½	114½
New 5s	113½	113½
Gold	114½	114½
Currency 6s	114½	114½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114½
United States 6s of 1881	115½
United States 5-20s of 1862	115½
United States 5-20s of 1864	115½
United States 5-20s of 1865	115½
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	114½
United States 10-40s	114½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116½
Currency 6s	114½

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

February 15, 1873.	10:30 11:30 12:30 1:30 3:00 3:00 A.M. A.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.
Gold	114½ 114½ 114½ 114½ 114½ 114½
Canton	39 39 39 39 39 39
Western Union Tel	85½ 85½ 85½ 85½ 85½ 85½
Quicksilver	25½ 25½ 25½ 25½ 25½ 25½
Pacific Mail	73½ 73½ 73½ 73½ 73½ 73½
Adams Express	72 72 72 72 72 72
Wells, Fargo & Co	37½ 37½ 37½ 37½ 37½ 37½
American Express	57½ 57½ 57½ 57½ 57½ 57½
United States	34½ 34½ 34½ 34½ 34½ 34½
New York Central	93½ 93½ 93½ 93½ 93½ 93½
Erie	19½ 19½ 19½ 19½ 19½ 19½
Michigan Central	95½ 95½ 95½ 95½ 95½ 95½
Michigan Southern	90½ 90½ 90½ 90½ 90½ 90½
Illinois Central	134 134 134 134 134 134
Cleveland and Pittsburg	96 96 96 96 96 96
Chicago and North-western	83½ 83½ 83½ 83½ 83½ 83½
Do preferred	87½ 87½ 87½ 87½ 87½ 87½
Rock Island	112½ 112½ 112½ 112½ 112½ 112½
St. Paul	34½ 34½ 34½ 34½ 34½ 34½
Do. Preferred	57½ 57½ 57½ 57½ 57½ 57½
Wabash	39½ 39½ 39½ 39½ 39½ 39½
Do. Preferred	70 70 70 70 70 70
Fort Wayne	93½ 93½ 93½ 93½ 93½ 93½
Ohio and Mississippi	42½ 42½ 42½ 42½ 42½ 42½
Union Pacific	30½ 30½ 30½ 30½ 30½ 30½
Chicago and Alton	92½ 92½ 92½ 92½ 92½ 92½
Do. preferred	97½ 97½ 97½ 97½ 97½ 97½
Hannibal and St. Joe	29½ 29½ 29½ 29½ 29½ 29½
Harlem	124½ 124½ 124½ 124½ 124½ 124½
New Jersey Central	92½ 92½ 92½ 92½ 92½ 92½
C. C. & I. C.	44½ 44½ 44½ 44½ 44½ 44½
Hannibal & St. Joe	29½ 29½ 29½ 29½ 29½ 29½
Iron Mountain	91½ 91½ 91½ 91½ 91½ 91½
Atlantic Mail	30 30 30 30 30 30

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	69½ Phila. and Erie	26½
Reading	47½ Lehigh Navigation	37½
United Co.'s of N.J.	122 Pittsburgh 5s	93½
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R.	35½ Do. R.R. 7-30s	91½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60½ Central Transport'n	39½

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 15.—Corn quiet and unchanged; middling 19¾c. Flour quiet and weak; unsalable lower. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 spring $1 30; No 3 fall, $1 20. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 31½c; east track. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 26¾@27c, east track. Barley quiet at $1 for choice fall. Rye—No sales. Whisky firm at 90c. Mess pork firm at $13 25, cash and seller March. Dry salted meats firm; loose shoulders 4¾c, buyer April; clear sides 6¾c; seller March. Bulk bacon—Clear sides 6¾c, seller March. All up country bacon firm at 8½c@8¾c. Hogs firm at $4 60@4 90. Cattle firm and unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; extra, $2 02; No 1, $1 94@1 96¾. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs $6 25@5 00.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 15, 1873.

REMARKS.—Since our last report considerable rain has fallen and the weather being warm the snow and ice is fast disappearing. There can be little doubt that the rivers will swell perhaps to flood-height. Trade, as a general rule, is quiet, seemingly awaiting the close of the long and severe winter, and with the advent of spring will resume its wonted life and activity.

Below will be found the rulings of the market, the rates quoted being wholesale, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALE.—We quote as follows: X, $9 per bbl; XX, $10; porter, $10; India ale, $11. Trade reported fair.

APPLE BUTTER.—The market is quiet and unchanged in price; sales at 50@60c per gallon.

APPLES.—Market dull and prices unchanged; $1 75@2 50 per bbl. Receipts 188 bbls.

ASHES.—The market is reported fairly active, with sales noted as follows: Canadian pearls 7½c; for window glass makers' use, at 4½@4½c; refined, for flint glass makers' use, 5½@6c; pots, 4½@4½c; pearls, 11c; arsenic, 3½@4½c; nitrate soda, 4¾@5c; black lead, 6c.

BUTTER.—Receipts, 62 packages. We quote prime to choice roll at 25@28c per lb; medium 18@20c; common 9@10c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market shows more signs of activity. Following are the ruling rates of the market: Sugar-cured hams 13c; sugar-cured shoulders 8c; plain shoulders 6½c; rib sides 8c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11½c; dried beef 13c; mess pork $14 50; ham sausage 10c; leaf lard, in tierces, 9c; half bbls 9½c; buckets 10½c; pigs' feet, in kegs, $2 50; half bbls $4 40; receipts, pieces 2,841; tierces 100.

BRANS.—There is good demand for prime white navy at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel.

BROOMS.—Market quiet; small sales at 3@4c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—A fair trade demand is reported with sales. Banner Baking Powder, 1 lb cans, ₱ dozen at $6 00; ½ lb cans $3 25; ¼ lb cans $1 75.

BROOM CORN.—There is no change in prices. Sales at 4¼@5c, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE.—Receipts light, and prices firmer and highe. We quote as follows: Choice New York factory 16½@17c; Dairy 14@15c; Jewett's 15½@16c, as to quality.

CRACKERS.—Sackett's and Carey's berries $14 @15 ₱ bbl; cultivated and common 9@11@13.

CEMENT.—Calcined plaster $4 50@5 50 per bbl; Beesen's hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

CANDLES.—Market quiet and lower and market weak. Car lots may be had at 16½@16¾c, with the usual advance from stores.

CORN-HUSKS AND RYE.—We are reported a good demand, with sales at $6 @9 per case.

COFFEE.—MEARS—Ordinary 13½c; Cent sides 15½c; shoulders 15½c. Lard 7@7½c ₱ lb. Market dull.

DRIED FRUITS.—Sales of peaches, halves, 7½@9c; choice apples 5½@6c; fair, 4@4½c.

DRESSED HOGS.—Demand light; sales at 5@5½c ₱ lb.

EGGS.—There has been an advance in prices, owing to the late cold weather, and the prospects of less snow and more sunshine may in a few days cause prices to come down. Sales were made to-day at 26@27c for strictly fresh. Now is the time to sell, as price s will go no higher.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past 24 hours 2,051 bbls. A fair local demand is reported, though not to the extent that the market, judging from its firmness. Be this as it may prices are unchanged and holders do not seem disposed to make concessions to effect sales. We quote as follows store rates: Penn Mills, barrels, $9 50; Penn Mills, bags, $9 25; Island Mills, barrels, $8 75; Rising Sun $8 50; Ford's best $8; Rye flour $5 75. Mills, ₱ 60@$10 00. Oat meal $8. Corn meal $3 25.

GROCERIES.—The market is reported fairly active. Prices remain unchanged. Following are the quotations at which actual sales are made:

Sugars.—Kiln-dried yellow 8¾c; Kiln-dried extra C 10¾c; H & E yellow, 10c; H & E C, 11c; H & E extra, 11½c; Powdered, 11½c; Crushed, 11½c; Granulated, 11½c; Cut loaf 14c; Demarara 11½c; New Orleans 10@10½c.

Coffees.—Rio—Common 20@21c; good 21¾@22½c; prime 23@23½c; strictly prime 24@25c; fancy 26@26½c; roasted, loose 26@27c in gold; in bags 27½c.

Syrups.—Common 28@31c; Crystal 55c; H & E XXX 60c; maple flavored 60@65c; Union 70c; Phœnix 70c; white drips 28@30c.

Rice.—Carolina 8¾@9c; Rangoon 7¾@8¾c.

Teas.—Fair to choice—Choice 50c; strictly prime 77c; prime 73c ₱ gallon.

Pacific Syrups.—Extra 60c; Valencias 10¾c; Muscatels $3 20; seedless $5 50 ₱ box.

GRAIN.—The receipts of wheat, corn and oats at the Union Elevator on Friday were as follows:

Wheat, bushels	697	Corn, bushels	268
Oats, bushels	4,908		

Received by river and rail, in sacks, for the same time:

Oats, sacks	718	Corn, sacks	631
Barley, sacks	372	Wheat, sacks	135

The market still shows symptoms of weakness so far as regards wheat. Prices are, however, not at yet quotated lower. White corn is scarce and in demand at $1 90@1 95; red winter is held at $1 80@1 85. Oats is large and receiving is not quite so heavy; sales at 43@45c. Corn—Market dull—Shelled in elevator 51@52c; ear 54@55c. Rye quiet at 90@95c. Barley—Fall $1 00@1 05; spring 90@95c.

HAY.—Market inactive, with sales baled on track at $24@26 as to quality.

HONEY.—Small sales at 35@40c ₱ lb.

HOMINY.—At $4 25@4 75 ₱ bbl.

HORSE.—Market active at 55@60c for 1871s; 1870s not wanted.

LIME.—Cleveland white $2 ₱ bbl; Eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL.—Sales at 70@72; jobbing lots, 72@73c ₱ gallon.

MILL FEED.—Bran 90@95c ₱ cwt.; middlings $1 10 @1 25.

MINCE MEAT.—Choice brands 12c ₱ lb.

ONIONS.—Yellow $6@7; red $4 50@5 00. Stocks light.

POTATOES.—Sales in a jobbing way at 80@85c ₱ bush.

RAGS.—Sales at 3¾@3¾c ₱ lb.

SALT.—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 ₱ bbl; No 2 $1 15.

SAPOLIO.—Demand fair at $6 00 ₱ case of 6 doz each.

SEEDS.—Market firm: clover seed $5 50@6 00; timothy seed $3 60@3 90; flaxseed $1 90 ₱ bush.

TALLOW.—Sales at 7½@8c.

WHISKY.—Highwines 93c ₱ gal.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 17, 1873.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years: also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per per Penn.	Exports per Penn.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, February 10	4,334		287
Tuesday, February 11	3,560		2,975
Wednesday, February 12	4,111	1,275	2,972
Thursday, February 13	4,863		295
Friday, February 14	4,295		3,092
Saturday, February 15	4,226		3,951
Total for week	23,378	1,275	13,473
Since January 1	143,990	5,747	28,094
To February 15, 1873	166,638	7,022	41,567
Same time 1872	122,098	7,569	66,899
Same time 1871	74,210	13,256	39,466
Same time 1870	73,149	10,924	44,944
Same time 1869	83,694	7,744	32,779
Same time 1868	133,682	2,862	34,512

BUSINESS.

We have nothing either new or interesting for the information of our readers. The dullness that held its sway at the close of market at the date of our general review continues without any signs of improvement, in fact, the market is even weaker and prices a shade lower. Parkers's oil sold at $2 17½, being equal to 6c per gallon here. These are certainly low figures. The receipts are still coming in freely, the supply being largely in excess othe demand. Refined oil is also dull and prices are very irregular and very low down in prices, for instance, standard brands of oil are offered, free in bond, at the works, for 16@16½ c per gallon for round lots; this is certainly cheap light.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,794	1,078
Allegheny Valley Railroad	7,689	12,473
Total	10,483	14,748

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads from January 1, to February 15, for the past five years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Penna Railroad	17,339	44,944	29,465	66,899	41,567
A. V. Railroad	32,779	44,944	29,465	66,899	41,567
Total	40,023	55,468	52,721	74,458	48,589

Saturday.

CRUDE.

We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands. The receipts continue large. Parker's is nominal at $2 17½@2 20, equal to 6 3-6c here.

REFINED.

Dull as ever, holders, however, refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales; round lots can be obtained at 16@16¼c in a small way. The usual advance is obtained.

(By Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 15.—*The Herald* says: There is little doing, buyers and sellers being considerably apart and the feeling a shade weaker. On upper Pond Stagleary prevailed, and transactions unusually limited. The market closed weak at $2 00. Lower Pond was unchanged at $2 50. Little offering. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper creek, T. P	$2 20
2,000 bbls upper creek, Parker's	2 10
1,000 bbls tuper creek, S. O. 1st 5	2 22½
1,000 bbls lower creek	2 20
2,000 bbls Oil City	2 40
500 bbls Oil City	2 45
1,000 bbls Oil City	2 15
2,500 bbls Parker's	2 15
500 bbls Titusville	2 10

NEW YORK, February 15, closing 14.—Crude in bulk no asked; no business reported at this price. Refined held firmly at 26c, with more inquiry from shippers and sales in a range of 20,000 bbls prior to noon. Lenox quiet at 26¾@27c; 15,000 reported sold at the inside price. Devoe quiet; held at 25½; western 25¼; Atlantic delivery quiet and firm at 19½c.

HONEYDALE, February 15.—Market quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 15.—Market dull at $2 25.

TITUSVILLE, February 15.—Market quiet, dull and unchanged at $2 @2 02½.

OIL CITY, February 15.—Market quiet and firm at $2 45; upper pond $2 20@2 25; lower pond $2 25@2 30.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.—Market quiet; S. W. about 19½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S, February 15.—Market quiet at $2 15 offered; $2 17 asked.

OIL CITY, February 15.—Market dull at $2 45.

TITUSVILLE, February 14.—Market unchanged at $2 10.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via. A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 14, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignees.	Bbls.
Brantle & Wagner	Waring, K & Co, Phila.	400
Vesta Oil Works	Waring, K & Co, Phila.	200
Central Refining	P Logan, Phila.	204
Lockhart, F & Co	Warted, F & Co, Phila.	205
Citizens' Oil Co	Tack Bros & Co, Phila.	300
Total		1,638

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
B S Duncan	D Bly & Co	80
B S Duncan	Vesta Oil Works	177
S Duncan	Hutchinson Oil Works	79
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	83
B S Duncan	Vesta Oil Works	312
W S Duncan	Vesta Oil Works	312
Hutchinson & B	Nonpareil	224
N W Stevenson	Peerless Oil Works	79
Parker, T & Co	Fairview Oil Works	687
Hutchinson & B	Fairview Oil Works	617
B S Duncan	Riverside Oil Works	617
Total		4,497

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., February 15.—Wheat quiet and steady. Corn steady at 66c. Barley unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 15, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to-day are, as is usually the case the last of the week, light. The quality of the offerings is common. The buyers left for the East yesterday, and there is nothing doing in the yards to-day. The market this week was again unsatisfactory to sellers, and most of the Western shippers complained of losing money. At the opening trade ruled dull and slow, and continued so until Thursday. By that time it was evident the run would not be so very heavy, and trade at once grew more active. Prices toward the last of the week were firm, though it could be said there was any quotable advance. Following are the prices current:

Extra 1,600 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7; extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 75; fair 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5; fair 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 25 to $4 75.

Hogs.

The run of hogs continues light. Trade is active and hogs sell soon after arrival. Prices since our last report have undergone no material change, and the market may be reported firm and fairly active at about the following:

Extra Philadelphia $5 30; prime do $5 20 to $5 25; prime Yorkers $4 80 to $4 90.

Sheep.

The run of sheep the last two days has been light. The market is rather steady under the influence of the light offerings. The quality of the sheep on sale is principally common, and for these the market is not so good as on prime stock. Following are the rates current:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 50; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $6 00 to $6 25; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 90 to $6 10; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 60; prime 80 lbs, fine wool, $5 00 to $5 25.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

February 15.—Further advices by cable received yesterday quote the situation at the Scotch pig market as unchanged from previous reports. The continuation of the strikes and gradual reduction of stocks cause a very firm market here, as goods cannot be laid down here except at an advance on the prices now ruling, except at a loss to the importers. The sales are 100 tons Eglington at $35, and 100 do Coltness $36 50. American pig is very quiet, but the market continues firm at our quotations. We quote No. 1, $60; No. 2, $47 50@48 50, and gray forge $39@42. The latter is likely to be used to some extent in the manufacture of goods formerly made from old rails, as the present rates for other No. 1 are so high that they cannot be used as profitably as before. We have only to note a sale of 500 tons Hingwood gray forge at terms not made public. New English rails are fiearly nominal; most holders asking above our quotations, while sales are reported of about 1,000 tons at a considerable less figure. Old are without notable change and may be quoted nominally $52 gold. Scrap is quiet at about $50@52 50 from yard, with sales of 100 tons, ex ship, and 200 do od car wheels bulk on private terms. Iron Ore is steady and firm at our quotations, with a fair inquiry. We hear of no movement in sheet of any kind.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

February 15.—Pig iron is firmly held, but the market is quiet. The purchases are confined to name prices, except for small lots. Lehigh brands, Crane and Allentown, are quoted at $30 for No. 1, $28 50 No. 2, and $40 at furnace for forge. Scotch iron is scarce and high. Glengarnock has been sold at 35c on the track. Anthracite pig is quiet at $30 for No. 1, and nass at 28 ₱ ton.—*North American.*

For pig iron the demand has been quite limited, but the tone of the market continues quiet; firm sales of 2,500 tons at Hobken and here at $42 50@43 for No 1 foundry, and $40@42 50 for No 2. Rails have met a trifling inquiry at $42 50, and white and mottled at $37@ 0.

Manufactured Iron—Bar has attracted more attention, but at a shade lower prices, considerable sales having been made in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia delivery, at 4 2-10c ₱ lb. In new rails there is a stiffer feeling, the mills refusing to contract for forward delivery at high prices. Orders are not very pretty. We quote at $80@82. Old rails have been fairly active and the stock on hand has sold does not exceed 600 tons, with not more than 1,000 tons on the way. Sales of 600@700 tons at $38 50, closing firm at $39. Scrap iron is in small supply, and held at $34 50@35 for No 1 wrought.

Scotch pig has declined to $2 ₱ ton, with sales of 2,000 tons Eglinton at 35. The advices from Europe reporting a firm tone there have had no perceptible effect here.

Old metals are steady. We quote:

Brass, light	16 @17 c	Copper, heavy	25 @26 c
Brass, heavy	20 @22 c	Zinc	4½@ c
Copper, light	24 @ c	Lead	6¼@ c

Nails remain at $5 ₱ keg.

Anchors and chains are dull. Sales of the former at 8½c, and the latter, 1¾ inch, at $6 00—a decline. *Price Current.*

ST. LOUIS.

February 15.—Total receipts of pig iron for the week, 1,015 tons and the shipments 1,098 tons. Total receipts of iron ore for the week were 7,330 tons and the shipments 1,150 tons. With the starting up of the furnaces and rolling mill at South St. Louis during the week, the iron ore market has been noticeable in pig iron, but the difficulties in the way of transportation is still a drawback. Prices, as a general thing, are firm and unchanged. The general market is reported firm at nearly all points. We continue to quote as follows:

Hot blast charcoal irons—No 1 foundry, red short, $24; No 2 foundry, red short, $22; Nos 1 and 2 mill, red short, $48; white and mottled, $45.

Cold blast charcoal irons—No 1 and white and mottled, red short, $60; Nos 1, 2, 3 and white and mottled, neutral, $65.

Bituminous coal iron, made from Iron Mountain ore—No 1 foundry, red short, $44; No 2 do, red short, No 1 and 2 mottled, red short, $43; white and mottled, $45; terms cash, or four months, with interest at ten per cent. Scotch iron $62@65.—*St. Louis Times.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

February 15.—There is no improvement in the market. Dealers are anxious to sell, but buyers are scarce. A cash customer at the present time could purchase on very favorable terms. The market continues weak, but with no further quotable decline. At the sale in London on the 13th inst., the attendance was large, but the prices brought states a decline of 5@10d (5½d; the former on unwashed, and the latter on Natal hilltop cuttings, which carried down the sales Montevideo at 28¾@40c; 230 do. Cape, 36@42c; 3,000 fin fair California, 26½c; 10,000 do. XX combing, 40c; 2,000 do. fine medium, 36@37½c; 1,000 do. unwashed 41c; 3,000 fine washed 66c; 10,000 fine combing, 72½c; 150 bales skins, 25@30c. Prices continue

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

THE SITUATION PROMISING.

Minister Sickles Salutes the New Government.

SPAIN WILL RETAIN CUBA.

WORKING CLASSES EXCITED.

PORTUGAL SHOWING ALARM.

Encouraging State of Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, February 15.—The establishment of a republic was celebrated last night by a general illumination. The streets were crowded, but there was no discord. Dispatches from the provinces report tranquility everywhere excepting in the districts disturbed by the Carlists. It is said, however, that the army is opposed to a republic and favors a monarchy, but is divided in its choice for ruler between Duke Montpensier and ex-Queen Isabella. Don Carlos entered Spain on Thursday last. The Carlists are working vigorously to advance the interests of their cause. Saragossa is practically blockaded by the insurgents. The insurrectionists have cut the railway between this city and the north, at Parcorva, a town in Burgess.

Among the measures contemplated by the ministry are the separation of Church and State, and the appointments of Judges for life. Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a dispatch acknowledging the receipt of congratulations from a South American in Paris, says that they will have to withdraw their support from the Cuban Separatists, now that the Antilles are under a Republican government. He also says it has been decided to await the arrival of Deputies of the National Assembly from Cuba before arrangements for reform in the island is made. The government intends to support Ministries of the Colonies and Public Works, and abolish the system of retiring on pension.

Reports that Alfonsist pronunciamentos have been issued in the south western portion of Spain are pronounced untrue.

Dispatches have been received here from New York, stating that some of the journals of that city publish articles assuming that the establishment of the republic must lead to the independence of Cuba. This view is emphatically declared, in Ministerial circles, to be erroneous. Notwithstanding other very important matters pressing upon the government, their attention has already been given to the subject of maintaining the authority of Spain in Cuba.

Echegary, Minister of Finance, declared that the financial obligations of Spain shall be respected. The declaration was greeted with cheers. He said the republican government was determined in maintaining the credit of the nation. Respect for the right will be the motto.

Minister Sickles Salutes the New Republic of Spain on Behalf of the United States.

MADRID, February 15.—Gen. Sickles, United States Minister to Spain, to-day called upon Senor Figueras and addressed him as follows: "Pursuant to orders from my government I salute your Excellency upon the establishment of the Republic in Spain. The wisdom and dignity with which the change in the government was effected is a happy auspice of a glorious future for Spain. The United States, occupying a large tract of continent, civilized by Spanish faith and valor, does not contemplate unmoved the spectacle of the empire of Ferdinand and Isabella transformed into a republic. The United States rejoice to see Spain imitating their example and establishing prosperity and power upon the foundations of unfettered suffrage. In expressing to your Excellency the fervent good wishes of President Grant, and recognizing your authority, I accomplish the most agreeable duty of my mission to this noble and generous country."

Senor Figueras, in reply to Mr. Sickles, said his grave responsibility would overwhelm him were it not for such moments as the present. When you so eloquently convey the robust voice of the American people in blessing and acclaiming the advent of a republic, which moderation and wisdom and prudence will preserve. If the United States is indebted to Spain for the discovery of America, the continent of Spain is indebted to the United States for the founder of a new social order. Spain therefore thanks you whenever she sees her by the United States.

MADRID, February 15.—Senor Figueras concluded his speech yesterday, in reply to General Sickles' congratulations, with the following words: We hope in the new world as in the old, monarchy is destined to be the Spanish flag to serve as a connecting link between the two countries. In order that the Antilles may accomplish that mission and realize our civilizing end, we need all Spanish energy and the strength of Spanish institutions.

Spain Will Not Part With Cuba—Question of a Federative Republic.

PARIS, February 16.—Madrid correspondence has sent a dispatch to the Spanish residents in Paris, which clearly intimates that the new government is resolved not to part with Cuba, and to keep the Spanish flag on a portion of American territory as a pledge of the perpetual union of the old and new world. As the manifesto of Senor Castelar to foreign powers has not yet reached Paris, Prussian Thiers has not recognized the Spanish Republic. Barcelona has hoisted the flag of the Federative republic. The authorities and troops maintain order in the city. It is apprehended that the question of a federative republic will give rise to serious complications. The peasants in Andalusia are clamoring for a division of property.

Amnesty to Republican Insurgents—Authorities at Havana Give in Their Adhesion.

MADRID, February 15.—The ministry yesterday sanctioned amnesty to all republican insurgents and offenders against the laws regulating the press.

Senor Salmeron, Minister of the Colonies, read an official telegram from the authorities at Havana, giving in their adhesion to the Republic. The Assembly thereupon adopted a resolve that it heard the announcement with joy.

Debate on the reforms in Porto Rico will take place on Monday.

It is officially announced that General Pairs has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the army in the north, in place of Gen. Moriones, who is recalled and detailed to his former post as Director of Cavalry.

Disturbances at Malaga were suppressed without bloodshed, and the city continues tranquil.

Senor Arense will probably be appointed President of the Council of State.

A government steamer has been sent to Minorca to bring home the Republican prisoners.

It is believed that Admiral Topete and Senor Sagasta will leave Spain; Senor Sagasta's house was illuminated Saturday night, and the Minister serenaded. He made an enthusiastic speech, which was received with great enthusiasm.

Students and Workmen Demanding a Democratic Republic.

PARIS, February 16, Evening.—The students of Barcelona demand liberty of instruction, abolition of fees and the removal of troops from the new University buildings. The Governor promises to ask the Ministry for their recommendations. He explains that the University is occupied by troops solely because it is a strategetic point. The Catalonian working men are taking demonstrations in favor of the release of conscripts in the army, and demand arms for the people, municipal self-government, shorter hours for work and higher wages. Mass meetings, attended by from three thousand to five thousand working men, have been held and speeches made in favor of a Democratic Republic. At one place the working men belonging to the International Society marched in procession through the streets. Several municipalities in Catalonia distributed arms to the people.

Portugal Arming—Reserves Called for Frontier Observation.

LISBON, February 16.—The government has asked the Cortes to call out immediately 9,000 men of the reserves, to act as an army of observation on the frontier. Senor Zorilla has arrived in Portugal. It is stated that King Victor Emmanuel, being opposed to his son's abdication at first refused to consent to the return of Amadeus to Italy, but sent word yesterday that on reflection he had relented, and would be glad to receive his son again.

The ex-Queen of Spain is worse. Her Majesty is confined to her bed. The Italian fleet is hourly expected to arrive in the Tagus. The British squadron in the Tagus has been placed at the disposal of the ex-King. The Spanish people peacefully paraded the streets of Coimbra yesterday in honor of the establishment of the Spanish Republic. Two men-of-war Livion and Sagius have been dispatched to Loanna with reinforcements.

Proposed Electoral Reform in Austria.

VIENNA, February 15.—Prince Auersperg, President of the Council, introduced an electoral reform bill in the Reichsrath to-day. It provides for the direct election of members of the Lower House, and for an increase of their number. The bill was referred.

Alleged Official Corruption in Germany.

BERLIN, February 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Loka announced that he accepted the royal message appointing a commission to investigate alleged official corruption, and withdrew his motion for the appointment of an investigating committee.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, February 16.—The trial at Douai of men accused of rape and murder has terminated in a verdict of guilty. The prisoners were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at hard labor, longest term being twenty years. The verdict generally express dissatisfaction at the lightness of the punishment.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 16.—Essad Pacha, late Minister of War, has been appointed Grand Vizier.

LONDON, February 17, 6 A. M.—Four thousand miners have resumed work in Wales.

A special dispatch from Paris to the *Daily Telegraph* says France will attempt to compel Spain to sell Cuba, and that the United States had offered two thousand five hundred million francs, payable in two years, but Spain refuses.

ROME, February 15.—The Carnival was brilliantly inaugurated. The streets were filled with pleasure seekers.

PARIS, February 16.—Carlist refugees at Nantes removed the Cross of Savoy from the escutcheon of the Italian Consul. They were arrested and expelled from the city.

ANTWERP, February 16.—The Common Council of Antwerp have voted 40,000,000 francs to enlarge the docks and construct piers.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 15, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92⅞, and for account 92⅞@93; American securities—5-20s of '65, 93⅛; do of '67, 93⅜; 10-40s, 83⅝; new 5s, 90⅜; Five Railway 51¾.

FRANKFORT, February 15.—United States bonds, 5-20s of 62, 92⅝.

LIVERPOOL, February 15.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 10⅛@10⅜. Sales 10,000 bales; of which 7,000 bales were for American and 1,000 bales for speculation and export; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during December and January, 9¼d; February 9 9-16d. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat 12s 8d@13s 6d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Cheese 73s. Petroleum refined middles 24s; short rib do 25s. Refined petroleum 20d.

ANTWERP, February 15.—Refined petroleum 44¾ francs.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, PROBABILITIES, FEB. 16, 1873, 7 P. M.

The storm centre in the middle Atlantic coast will probably move northward to Nova Scotia Monday morning, and thence to Nova Scotia Monday night, with rain, will continue on Monday on the coast of New York and New England. Brisk winds, backing to northwest, will prevail from the lower lakes to Lake Michigan, with cloudy weather. Southwesterly winds and clearing weather will prevail in the South Atlantic States. Cautionary signals are ordered for Norfolk, Cape May, New York, New London, Boston and Portland, Maine.

Township Trustee Charged With Fraud—Arrested for Rape.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 16, 1873.

The Township Trustee, John G. Maers, having been charged with irregularities in office, an investigation has been ordered before the County Commissioners on the first Monday in March. It is said a large number of fraudulent vouchers have been issued. It is probable that the township has been defrauded of a great amount of money, as he has held the office several years. His resignation has been tendered.

An affidavit was filed by Mary Pool yesterday which charges a man named Dunlaugh with rape in July last, and that previous attempts had been made. He was arrested and released on bail.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

February 16, 1873.

	Cents.
Butz, John, Lancaster, Pa.	3
Boyles, Thomas, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Buchner, Wm., Wellsboro, Pa.	3
Butler, Thos., Brady Bend, Pa.	3
Byrd, Hugh, Allegheny, Pa.	3
Bayne, Maggie, Mansfield, Pa.	3
Coleman, Wm., Sing Sing, N. Y.	3
Connelly, John, Cleveland, O.	3
Clark, Addie, Edinsboro, Pa.	3
Dodgson, James, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Elsod, Mary, Cochranville, O.	3
Herr, Wm., Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Kilnz, Henry, Allegheny, Pa.	3
Lakeman, A. Z., Washington, D. C.	3
McCune, Mary H., Indianapolis, Ind.	3
McCabe, James, Glennbann, N. Y.	3
Nigrie, John, Pennyn, Cal.	3
Peters, Wm. W., Allegheny, Pa.	3
Rhine, Mollie, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Spiles, Jos., New York.	3
Schumack, Nick, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Waters, Mary E., Baltimore, Md.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Larceny Cases.

G. B. Belistein lodged information on Saturday, before Mayor Callow, charging Joshua Kaye, with larceny, alleging that the accused appropriated to his own use a violin and box valued at fifteen dollars. Charles Hoiger and Peter were also charged with larceny on oath of Z. Gillespie. Henry Taylor, against whom information had been made about two months ago for the larceny of a silver watch, by his brother, was arrested Saturday, and is now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports twenty three deaths for the week ending February 15th. The causes of death were as follows: Croup, 2; still born, 2; hydosephalus, 1; asphyxia, 1; congestion, 2; typhoid fever, 3; convulsions, 1; chronic anaemia, 1; typhoid pneumonia, 1; old age, 1; inflammation of bowels, 2; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 1 paralysis, 1; hejatitis, 1; marasmus 1. Of the above there were under one year, 7; between one and two, 4; between two and five, 4; between five and ten, 1; between ten and twenty, 2; between twenty and thirty, 2; between thirty and forty, 1; between forty and fifty, 2; between fifty and sixty 1; between sixty and eighty, 1; males, 10; females, 13; white, 22; colored, 1. Total, 23.

Fire in Allegheny.

About half-past one o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out in the building at the corner of Federal street and Benton alley, Allegheny, occupied by M. A. Wadsworth & Co. as a grocery, and as a dwelling by the families of Mr. Coulter and Mr. Hilderbrand. The building was of frame, three stories in height, and the flames soon communicated to adjoining houses on Federal street, occupied by Mr. Kearns and Mr. McRoberts, and on Benton alley occupied by Mrs. McCombs. The interior of the building in which the fire originated was effectually destroyed. Messrs. W. & Co.'s stock was consumed or damaged by water, and the loss, it is estimated, will reach about $2,500. They are, however, fully insured in the People's and Federal companies. The occupants of the other houses lost most of the furniture on the upper floors. The buildings, which were owned by Mrs. Ann Grubbs, were partially insured in the Federal and National.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Alexander Blair, of Washington county, entered a plea of guilty to a charge of selling liquor without paying the special tax. The defendant was sentenced to a fine of one thousand dollars and to undergo six months imprisonment in the Washington county jail.

In the case of the United States vs. two cargoes of iron ore called the Harrison No. 1 and Harrison No. 2, an order was made directing the clerk to pay the attorneys of libellants $1,000 each for their trouble in examining in the registry of the court, amounting to $1,986 42. The decree of forfeiture in the case had been entered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the case of Douglass Bros., of Pittsburgh, bankrupts, the Register's report, recommending the revocation of adjudication, was approved, and proceedings discontinued.

Thomas B. Holland, bankrupt, of Altoona, presented a petition for discharge. An order was made for his first examination and meeting of his creditors before Register Brotherline.

On motion of John Fox, Esq., Samuel Harper, Register in Bankruptcy, was appointed to take testimony on the application for an injunction in the case of Wm. Fleming, bankrupt, and in fact touching the matters referred to by D. McElroy.

A petition for injunction against certain execution creditors was granted in the case of S. S. Roupe, bankrupt, of Warren county.

A motion for set off and reasons therefore, were filed in the case of Giles H. Bates, an alleged bankrupt.

Richard H. Lea, of Pittsburgh, filed a voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. The matter was referred to Register Harper.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Mary Ann Collier against Charles Reaf, libel in divorce, Judge Collier delivered the charge to the jury, after which they retired. In a short time they returned a verdict for Mary Ann Reaf. A decree will therefore be issued, divorcing the Colonel from the lady.

A petition was presented by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the appointment of viewers to assess damages in the matter of the confiscation of certain property in Patton township, owned by Beatty, Negley et. al. The petition was granted and ordered to be filed.

In the matter of the application of the German Roman Catholic Saint Michael's Orphan Asylum, of the South Side, for a charter of incorporation, the necessary order was granted. The object of this association is the relief, support, maintenance and education of orphan and destitute children. It is stated to be its intention, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law,

OPEN OR SECRET BALLOT.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Judge Lawrence in the chair, the subject before the body being the case of Frederick Horlacher vs. Ludwig Stitz, to show cause why the injunction in the case should not be granted and the defendant allowed to put in a defense, and that either party may take testimony on twenty-four hours notice. The plaintiff's counsel argued that it was under the influence of liquor he was induced to sign the paper for the hundred dollars, compromising a suit for slander which hah been instituted by Horlacher against Mrs. Stitz.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

28. McDonald vs. McGleney.
16. The Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Manns.
20. Fisher Bros. vs. Reyner.
193. O. L. Fisher Bros. vs. The A. V. R. R. Co.
9. Hutchinson vs. Williams & Co.
91. L. S. Littell & Mechling vs. McCombs.
148. Johnston vs. Cohen.
159. Cochrane vs. Pittsburgh and Bir. Pas. R. R. Company.
160. Same vs. same.
162. Horner, Wood & Co. vs. McDonald, et al.
119. Aiken & Works vs. Norman et al.
177. Hagan et al. vs. Montague.
178. Sutton vs. Bell et al.
3. Purviance vs. Shannon.
8. Braun vs. Lee.

District Court—Judge Stowe.

In the case of David Hutchinson vs. the Kensington Oil Company, being an action on a due bill, the jury found a verdict for defendants for $8 15.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

167. Garvey vs. Giles et al.
166. Patterson, for use, vs Penn Insurance Co.
193. Kirk vs. Snowden & Mason.
194. Muley vs. May & Phillips.
197. Allegheny City vs. Evans.
200. Purcell vs. Donshee & Son.

THE COUNTY WORKHOUSE.

Barrel Making and the Election of Managers—A Statement of Facts.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There are two bills now before our Legislature which certain citizens of Allegheny county wish to become laws, and accordingly have petitioned for their enactment. These proposed measures are: First, a law to abolish the office of oil barrels in the Workhouse; and secondly, to elect the Board of Managers by popular vote, superseding their appointment as at present. Now, it is impossible for any one who takes an interest in the success of this institution to pass over in silence these proposed changes. I respectfully submit the following statement of facts in regard to them:

1st. Barrel-making.—The Board of Managers about a year ago placed machinery in the Workhouse for barrel-making at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars. By the work of the prisoners in barrel and brick-making, the institution, during the last year, has earned about forty-one thousand dollars. That large amount has been taken off the shoulders of the taxpayers of the county. And yet the business of barrel-making was not fully inaugurated for some time after the year had commenced. It is certainly a gratifying result, that, notwithstanding this unavoidable delay, the institution has come out self-supporting. Saturday evenings the boy or my partner might have seen a load of empty barrels leave the door for the grocery business elsewhere; no complaint was ever brought to my store, and I believe that I am right in not selling anything else was put into the can in which I put the oil; am in the habit of taking oil that is in the barrel without knowing it. The full number in the barrel was "Riverside, Elkins, Ely & Co., 110 firebrick."

Edward Jones, sworn—I am a wagon driver; bought an empty barrel from Mr. Shoenberger's factory, and sold it to the Riverside company. The barrel was marked Riverside oil, 110 fire test; no question was asked by the company as to the kind of the barrel.

J. B. Neald, sworn—I am United States Inspector of Steamboat Hulls; a portion of my duty is to test oil to be shipped or landed at Pittsburgh, and Squire Butler brought a sample of oil to my office yesterday, and I tested it; it flashed a little below sixty-five; put the oil in a tin cup and lighted it; a steady blaze; would not consider it safe oil at all; it is a short piece to the wharf, and I would not be willing in case of a lamp breaking; anything under 110 fire test would not consider safe; would not have permitted this oil to have been shipped at all; even at one hundred and ten we will not allow oil to be shipped on steamboats when there is any other means of conveying it; burned the oil we used Fahrenheit's thermometer; this oil would explode with the next of a summer sun; tried it this morning at the office, and it exploded in a tin can at the surface of the office (sample of oil produced); that is the oil brought to the office and tested by this label on the bottle: "No. 1, test by J. K. Neald, U. S. Inspector of Hulls, February 15, 1873." Procured at Steele & Hart's grocery store, corner of Ross street and Second avenue; tested flashing point, 65 degrees; burned steadily at sixty-five degrees twelve and one-half minutes test; tested in presence of A. S. Wood and Joseph A. Dilley; the government furnishes the apparatus with which I take the tests; have been inspector for ten years; previously, on one occasion I remember it flashed at ninety-five and burned steadily at one hundred degrees above that; it was a branded 110 fire test; forrade it being shipped; don't recollect as to other tests; the thousands of tests I have made; the 17th of last June.

Joseph A. Dilley, sworn—Am Fire Marshal; procured this oil at the store of Steele & Hart; Mr. Steele filled the bottle in my presence; I took possession of it and kept nothing in it but what I drew in my possession until I gave it to Mr. Neald.

Hemett Fedley, sworn—I am a driver for Steele & Hart; have been there since they came to their present store; don't think I was acquainted with Mr. McKain; know the oil he got; I was there the evening oil there; thought they dealt there; (sample shown) think certain I filled some lamps for them of last week; it was at about dusk; don't know who had the lamp; have only been in the oil room of the store, and I filled the lamp from that; think it was a man or a boy who had the lamp; nobody has been to see me about the oil except Mr. Neald; he only came yesterday.

W. J. Dalzell, sworn—I am a grocery keeper at the corner of second avenue and Smithfield street; was one of the four years Wagre Steele & Hart were; sold out to them; left about a third of a barrel of oil in a can there when I left; purchased the oil from Arbuckle & Co.; don't remember the name on brand, but the barrel was marked at fire test of 110; according to my rule of business it was not safe oil; a week to sell that oil; I had the reputation of selling good oil, and sold a very great deal; did not, as a matter of business, recommend any particular brand; was careful to get a good brand, and would sometimes test it myself; have been in the business for nine years, and for Steele & Co. recently, and got what I considered very good oil; I always took very particular care that my oil was not even governed by the figures branded; last night I tested the oil from Mr. Steele's can, by dropping a match in it; the oil ignited and burned; was not consider that oil safe at all; have often tested kerosene oil and found it unsafe; have had only one case before when it flashed as it did last night; did not test the oil that I left at the store; think, though I am not positive, that I was present.

J. M. Torrence, sworn—An salesman for Messrs. Arbuckle & Co., wholesale grocers; Liberty street; we sell carbon oil extensively; for the last two years we have sold almost exclusively the Riverside oil; probably have not sold fifty barrels of other brands in the two years; on January 11 we sold J. M. Castey a barrel of oil, and I know that for the past four months we have not bought or sold any but Riverside oil; have occasionally bought empty barrels, but before selling again the barrels have to be repainted and remarked; am confident that the oil sold to Mr. Castey was the Riverside oil; during the last two months Mr. Joseph McKee, of Allegheny, (the gas man) very reliable oil manufacturer had cautioned him against selling that oil; on inquiring what objection there was, I was told that the manufacturer mentioned knew that Elkins, Ely & Co. sell no benzine, from which he inferred that they left it in their oil; he considered the oil very unsafe; we sold Steele & Hart a barrel of oil February 10; it was Riverside oil; I am confident; one or two parties beside Mr. McKee have complained of the oil within a month; there has been no complaint of the oil until recently; Mr. Ely called upon me; he was not quite recently, with samples; they were very clear and beautiful, and were tested and in various ways, but never by fire test; on being told of what Mr. McKee had said, he answered that the manufacturer was prejudiced, and that Mr. McKee knew that they had sold benzine recently; he did not say they omitted it from their oil; when Castey sold to Steele & Hart, I helped to take stock in the store; there was a barrel of oil on hand beside what was in the tank; it was Riverside oil; I have not the book by me; bought from us on January 11; saw no oil there except Riverside; have had other oil in the store marked as high as 110 fire test; is marked so when we buy it; believe refiners are not permitted to sell oil under 110 degrees.

No more witnesses were called, and the case went to the jury, which returned the following verdict: That deceased, James A. McKain, came to his death February 13, 1873, from the effects of burns caused by the explosion of a carbon oil lamp in his store, on the morning of February 11. From the testimony before the jury, it was proved that the oil was procured at the grocery store of Steele & Hart, corner of second avenue and Ross street, and was manufactured by Elkins, Ely & Co., of the Riverside Refinery; it was tested, and found to be of a most dangerous character, and unfit for illuminating, and proper authorities at once institute proceedings against the manufacturers of this dangerous oil. And the jury would further recommend the appointment of a competent person to inspect the quality of oils and burning fluids sold by retail dealers in the county of Allegheny.

What further action will be taken in the case, if any, remains to be developed.

Mr. Morgan and His Lectures.

Rev. Henry Morgan has just closed in the Boston Music Hall the most successful course of lectures he has ever delivered. In point of numbers and in finance it has been a triumph. The success of the gentleman is somewhat remarkable. Coming twelve years ago a stranger to Boston, with no recommendation, no friends to sustain him; criticised and condemned by his own denomination, and by secular critics; commencing his career on an humble theatre, he sat down among the lowly, the outcast, the forsaken, the neglected; he gathered around him the newsboy, the bootblack, the arab and the waif, and them to place, to integrity and success, and by almost superhuman effort created a tide in their favor on which he himself has been borne to fortune —the Robert Collyer of Boston. The career of Jesse Pomeroy is somewhat similar. Both came out from the Methodists, both consecrated themselves in early life for the redemption of the fallen, both were contemned and reviled and persecuted, and both, by cutting away from old landmarks, have drifted into wider fields of usefulness. The Methodists said to Mr. Morgan:

"You shall not preach in Boston."

"I shall," was the stern reply.

"We will not ordain you."

"Then I will create a denomination that will ordain me."

"You have no church edifice."

"Then I will buy one or build one."

"You have no backers."

"Then I will be backers; the whole city of Boston shall be laid under tribute, Methodists, Catholics and all."

And this has been done. Mr. Morgan has a commodious church edifice bearing his own name. The difference between his position and that of Robert Collyer is this: Mr. Collyer floated into the Unitarian denomination, where he has great sympathy with him. Mr. Morgan stands alone, still clinging to his old doctrines, having no denominational support, save the prayers and blessings of the poor. Mr. Collyer's church is burned down, but it will easily be built by outside help. Mr. Morgan expects to erect a large and repair his church by his lectures alone, taking no aid except that which even the poor can give, a small admission fee at the door. And he has small aid he has bought the church, and by similar aid he will repair it. In fact it may be said that Mr. Morgan's Chapel of Boston" has been bought, enlarged and rebuilt by "Fast Young Men."—*Boston Post, Monday Morning, Nov. 20, 1871.*

Missing.

Now and then single individuals will suddenly and mysteriously disappear from their homes, but it is seldom that a whole family will migrate without some one knowing where they are going. On Saturday the information was given at the Mayor's office that Mrs. Catherine Lavelle, acting on Mayday, left her seventeenth street, left her home over a week ago, taking with her two children, named Ettie and Kate, aged respectively eleven years and twenty-two months, and has not been seen nor heard of since. There is no reason known for her departure, as her relations with her husband were perfectly happy. Her husband, John Leviele, is employed at the steel works of Messrs. Hussey, Wells & Co. As might be expected, the husband is in great tribulation as to the whereabouts of his wife and little ones.

Work of the Prison Society.

A young man named J. B. Carter was arrested some time ago at Parker's Landing on a charge of assault and robbery, and in default of bail in the sum of $5,000 was committed to await action of the court in Kittanning. He was afterwards committed to our county jail. His statement of innocence moved the Prison Society, through their agent, to write to the squire who committed him, and in response they received full satisfaction of the innocence of the accused, and were also informed that the prosecutor knew more about the money than the poor fellow in jail. On the reception of these assurances a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out and presented by the agent of the Prison Society to Associate Judge Nelson, in the presence of the District Attorney and Sheriff, but his Honor not being willing to discharge the prisoner in the absence of the President Judge, he sent a statement with the agent to Greensburg. On the examination of the case, Judge Logan wrote letters to the Sheriff of Armstrong county to deputize Mr. Dermitt, the agent of the association, to bring the prisoner before him for his discharge on his own recognizance, which was immediately attended to. The young man is now in our city free after a false imprisonment of seventy-three days, but is without means. The Prison Society is paying his expenses and providing him with clothing. The work of the Society is commendable and should meet public favor.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

COUNCILS meet at two o'clock this afternoon.

WILKINSBURG annexation will be discussed to-day in Councils.

MR. WM. COLEMAN is lying very ill at his residence at Homestead.

REV. HENRY MORGAN, on "Fast Young Men," at the Academy to-night.

THERE will not be "standing room" at Beecher's lecture to-morrow evening.

THE lecturer, George McDonald, Esq., was at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday.

ON Saturday morning Deputy Mayor Nichols fined John Maguire for fighting.

THE police committed eighty-one dollars yesterday for the relief of a sick member of the force.

FIFTY-THREE unfortunates responded at the Central Police Station House hearing yesterday morning.

J. J. ALBRITZ, late Sergeant of Company D, Duquesne Greys, has been elected First Lieutenant.

THE mail-men were extensively patronized on Saturday afternoon, notwithstanding the weather.

DEPUTY MAYOR HEISKI, had seven drunken cases before his office yesterday morning. All paid light fines.

THE East End residents can now rest easy—they have had *four* policemen allotted them for night duty.

PITTSBURGH is likely to have a stock exchange. Our leading bankers and brokers are moving in the matter.

THE Justice of the Peace for Lower St. Clair township, Mr. Goldbach, it is rumored, has resigned his commission.

ALDERMAN BAILIE, of the Second ward, Allegheny, has received his commission, and is once more ready for business.

THE Central Board of Education will meet tomorrow, to hear the standing committees announced by President Craig.

THERE was a ten dollar fire on Saturday afternoon. The cause of the property was the roof of the residence of Jackson Carver, No. 57 Poplar alley.

THOMAS TIMEN *et al.* did a land office business during the early days in this city. The doors of Masonic Hall had to be closed on Saturday afternoon to stop the rush.

THAT good natured gentleman, Col. John H. Stewart, our worthy Postmaster, is rapidly recovering from his late Philadelphia accident, and will probably be on duty to-day.

A WOMAN was caught on Saturday morning trying to get over the railing of the Suspension bridge. Officer Boyle frustrated the suicidal attempt and sent the woman home by the cars.

A LAD of fifteen years, named John Smith (?) was arrested on Saturday night while endeavoring to steal a coil of rope. The Mayor sent him to the Workhouse for thirty days.

A NOTED lady swindler, one of them a dumb individual, were arrested last night for raising a disturbance in a house occupied by Mrs. Kennedy, on Bank alley. They will be dealt with this morning.

ON SATURDAY night one of our model policemen was found making use of his sleeping while supposed to be on duty near the Mansion House, Liberty street. He will be disposed of, or dispensed with, to-day.

JAMES REDPATH, an English journal speaks of Edmund Yates, who lectured recently at Library Hall, a "a failure." The correspondent is mistaken in this matter, if he referred to the lecturer's power of entertaining an audience.

ON SATURDAY night Officer Rosenstiel, of the South Side police, was attacked with heart disease and fell to the pavement in front of Kleber & Bro.'s store, and picked up and taken to his home, where Dr. Pollock is attending him.

WM. LOEB, who had his legs frozen, and who refused to have them amputated, saying "he would die first," changed his mind on Saturday, and Dr. Walters performed the operation successfully at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

AT noon to-day this afternoon W. T. Boone, Esq., late of the high school of Williamsport, will lecture at the Iron City College, on "Hard Work and High Art; or, the Relation between the Arts of Production and those of Design."

MR. and Mrs. JAMES, of Fort Pitt Lodge, No. 170, K. of P., has been selected as the District Deputy Grand Chancellor for the first district of this county. He will receive his commission and enter upon the duties of the office in a few days.

THE annual meeting of stockholders in the German Savings Bank, South Side, on Saturday. As the cashier was about to unlock the safe, one of the springs of the lock broke and the door flew open. On the inside door of the depository had to be broken open, which was done outside of a safe.

A SON of John Black, a resident of Seventh street, South Side, met with a serious accident on Saturday. He was endeavoring to get on board a passing wagon which was passing along Carson street when his leg caught in one of the wheels, and was broken in two places. Dr. Wood is attending the lad's injuries.

ON SATURDAY afternoon one of the cars of the Citizens' Passenger Railway got off the track. Two of the horses attached respectively to Pound and Woods became greatly incensed thereat, and began to make entirely too much noise about the accident. Policeman Gallagher quieted them by the Mayor who fined them.

THE following is made information on Saturday before Alderman McMasters against William Pagans, John Pool and Charles Giles for larceny. It is alleged that the defendants broke open a freight car at Oakdale station, Panhandle road, and took therefrom four seven gallon cans of whisky, the property of Jos. Seibert. The defendants are employees of the road, two of them being brakemen and the other a flagman, and are charged with the offence of committing the larceny. In default of $300 bail each, they were committed for trial.

FINE MARBLE WORK.

The Allegheny Steam Marble Works—The Largest Concern of the Kind West of the Mountains.

The extensive capacity of the Allegheny steam marble works and the unusual facilities possessed by Messrs. Beggs & Lindsay, the proprietors, render their establishment by far the most desirable place to procure marble work of any kind. Especial attention is given to the finer marbles, which are superior in quality, artistic in design and unexcelled in finish. Many years experience has given them the largest assortment of marble mantles without exception in the West. Their Italian and domestic marbles are composed of special machines. Messrs. Beggs & Lindsay are besides the only manufacturers in this vicinity of Tennessee, Lisbon and foreign colored marbles. The large and constantly increasing demand for the latter mantels, re-mantels as it does the utmost capacity of the works to meet it, is the best evidence that can be adduced of their superiority over all imitations. They also manufacture all kinds of granite and marble monuments, tombs, statues, and their work in this line cannot be excelled by similar work turned out anywhere. In short, if you want a piece of marble work of any kind, we would recommend Messrs. Beggs & Lindsay, confident that there is no firm in possession of better facilities for executing it in a style to please their patrons than they. A visit to their establishment will satisfy people any where that this is the place for any description. Their prices are as reasonable as can be obtained. The Allegheny steam marble works are located at Nos. 62, 65 and 67 Anderson street.

A Rare Chance.

The Shakespeare House situated on Penn avenue, East Liberty, is offered for sale, it contains twenty-three rooms, handsomely furnished as is also the bar. Attached to the house are ten acres of ground all handsomely laid out with trees and shrubbery. To any person desiring to purchase, this is a rare opportunity.

The Singer Sewing Machine

works so nicely that it is rapidly making its way into every family. R. STRAW & CO.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

Banner and All Other Brands of Smoking Tobacco

For sale cheap, at H. Gautschi & Co.'s, 51 Market street.

Bargains in Tobacco and Cigars.

Wishing to close out our entire stock of tobacco and cigars, consisting of the best brands of Louisville and Virginia tobacco, also an immense stock of the most popular brands of cigars, before removing to our new store, we have greatly reduced our prices, and guarantee dealers will save from twenty to twenty-five per cent. by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Call and see for yourselves. H. Gautschi & Co., 51 Market street.

The Right Place.

100 Wood street, R. E. Breed & Co.'s.
To buy fine vases and China ware,
Studies of all kinds of statuary,
Decorated toilet, tea and dinner sets.

Manhood and Money.

Our readers need scarcely be reminded that the lecture on the above subject, to be delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at Library Hall, to-morrow evening, is one of the most interesting of the entire course. A large number of seats is now going at the music store of H. Kleber & Bro., No. 122 Wood street, and all who desire to attend should make it a point to secure them in time.

Its Unparalleled Success.

The Domestic Sewing Machine Company is selling more machines in its second year than any other sewing machine company ever sold in its second year. The Domestic has a very high success at a time when people are the best informed, most critical and exacting. It is now giving good machines at the most reasonable and fair rates the most slowly. A word to the wise is sufficient. The office of the company's agency in this city is located at No. 24 Sixth street.

The Music Emporium

of Prof. Carl Retter, No. 127 Federal street, is a great resort for the musically inclined residents of Allegheny city. Here can be found, for everything in the line of music and musical instruments can be procured at the establishment. The Professor is the agent for the Albrecht, Hedeas & Schmidt pianos, the Ernest Gable pianos, and the world-renowned New Haven Clough & Warren Organ, all of which are standard instruments and whose claims to excellence will not be called in question. There will also be found all the latest publications of music books and sheet music.

The Following Machines

Taken in exchange for the improved Singer will be sold cheap at No. 10 Sixth street:

1 New Howe,
1 new Wheeler and Wilson.
1 new Florence.

Numerous old machines of every style in good working order, will be sold for from $5 to $25.—R. Straw & Co., 10 Sixth street.

Query.

Why do all other sewing machines draw their comparison from the Singer?

ANSWER.

Because the Singer is the standard sewing machine of the world. R. STRAW & CO.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

Where to Buy Carriages.

Messrs. Workman & Davis, whose repository is at Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, and whose manufactory is at Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Arch street, Allegheny City, have the capacity and requisite facilities for filling all orders for carriage work, from a one-man jaggen to a six passenger coach. They use only the best material, employ the most skilful workmen and are in every way prepared to turn out work equal to the best Eastern vehicles. The firm also keep an extensive assortment of carriages made in the East, so that any pe rtering the latter can be accommodated. They besides attend to repairing, and all orders entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

A New Invention.

Called Algeo's self-acting sash lock, the headquarters of which is at No. 68 Fifth avenue, is about to be introduced in this city, and vicinity. It has already been extensively sold in the West, and cannot fail to become equally popular here. It is the most simple, durable and cheap appliance of the kind ever inveuted, and as it is self acting it requires no trouble to operate it, and therefore it is in no danger of getting out